DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 135 *13 July 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

CSSR Daily Hails Bloc's New MBFR Proposal BB 1
[Smolik in ROLNICKE NOVINY 5 Jul]

ALBANIA

Eurocommunists' Business Interests Highlighted B 1
[ZERI I POPULLIT 1 Jul]
Alia Speaks at Army Day Ceremony B 2
Leaders Attend Concert B 4

BULGARIA

Hungarian Deputy Premier Faluvegi Visits 7-11 Jul C 1
Greeted by Bonev C 1
Consultations Start 8 Jul C 1
Reception by Filipov C 1
Further on Talks C 1
Protocol Signed; Departure C 2
Italian Investigator Martella Arrives 12 Jul C 2
Lao Defense Minister Siphandon Departs 9 Jul C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Call for Productivity, Wage Correspondence D 1
[RUDE PRAVO 6 Jul]
Bread Wastage Lamented, Careful Handling Urged D 2
Light Water Experimental Reactor Operational D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 30 Jun]
Premier Strougal Receives USSR Ambassador Botvin D 3
Husak, Strougal Greetings to Polish Leader D 3
Bestowal of Award Noted D 3
Message From Strougal D 4
Cuban Vice President Arrives for Talks D 4
Welcomed by Gerle D 4
Meeting With Ehrenberger [Havana] D 5
Contract on Deliveries to Afghanistan Signed D 5
[RUDE PRAVO 1 Jul]

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Greets Reagan on Independence Day E 1
Honecker Congratulates New LCY President E 1

Honecker Awards Jaruzelski Karl Marx Order E 1
Tisch Addresses Defense Ministry TU Meeting E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 2/3 Jul]
SED Sends Greetings to Police on Anniversary E 2
Leaders Greet Mongolia on Anniversary E 2
Verner Receives Departing Sudanese Envoy E 2
Briefs: Hungarian Government Agreement; E 3
Aid to SRV; Harvesting Results

HUNGARY

Reportage on Visit of French Premier Mauroy F 1
Kadar, Lazar Meet Mauroy F 1
Other Meetings Held F 1
Mauroy Interviewed F 1
Departs 12 Jul F 2
NEPSZABADSAG Reports PRC Economists' Visit [5 Jul] F 3
NEPSZABADSAG on Budapest Private Businesses [7 Jul] F 3

POLAND

Urban on Martial Law, Sanctions, Trade Unions G 1
Politburo Discusses Appeal To Lift Martial Law G 2
Sejm To Convene Financial, Legislative Session G 3
Constitutional Responsibility Commission Results G 3
LITERATURNAYA GAZETA Views Polish Writers Union G 3
[cross-reference]
Jaruzelski Receives Outgoing USSR Envoy G 3
Planning Official on Cooperation With SFRY G 3
[TRYBUNA LUDU 2/3 Jul]
Treaty With GDR Curbs FRG 'Revisionism' G 4
[TRYBUNA LUDU 5 Jul]
Sindermann Discusses Treaty G 5
[TRYBUNA LUDU 6 Jul]
TRYBUNA LUDU Views Kohl's Moscow Talks G 7
[Lulinski, 8 Jul]

ROMANIA

Law on Improving Labor Remuneration System H 1
[SCINTEIA 2 Jul]
New National Agricultural Program Published H 9
[SCINTEIA 2 Jul]
Law on Contractual Commitments Published H 19
[SCINTEIA 2 Jul]
Ceausescu Arrives in Ethiopia, Begins Talks H 24
Welcomed by Mengistu H 24
Talks With Mengistu H 25
Lays Wreath at Memorial H 26
Toasts Mengistu at Dinner H 26
Ethiopian Media Coverage [cross-reference] H 27

Ceausescu To Visit Zambia at the End of Jul H 27
President Receives Lebanese President's Envoy H 27
Ceausescu Meets USSR Chess Champion Karpov H 28
Italian President Receives Ambassador's Credentials H 28
Briefs: Trade Agreement With Vietnam H 28

YUGOSLAVIA

Envoy Drulovic Received by Gromyko in Moscow I 1
Reception 12 Jul I 1
TASS Account [cross-reference] I 1
Chief of General Staff Departs for Hungary I 1
Spiljak Addresses Message to Yasir 'Arafat I 1
Mojsov Holds Talks With Cypriot Foreign Minister I 2
Discussions Begin 11 Jul I 2
Talks With Spiljak, Dragan I 2
Talks Conclude I 3
Markovic Chairs LCY CC Presidium Meeting 12 Jul I 3
FEC Decisions on Economic Stabilization I 4
Phases of Stabilization Discussed by Commission I 4

CSSR DAILY HAILS BLOC'S NEW MBFR PROPOSAL

AU061649 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 5 Jul 83 p 5

[M. Smolik commentary: "For Progress in Vienna; The Socialist Countries' Proposals -- A New Opportunity"]

[Text] The need to halt the arms race and to achieve a fundamental turnabout in the development of the international situation, a turnabout for the better, is being discussed with steadily growing urgency in the world. This issue and the consequences of its solution, as well as of the failure to resolve it, are particularly relevant for Europe. That is why the interest of the nations of Europe is concentrated on forums where the necessary first step could be taken with the fewest difficulties. Despite the known obstructions of the Western countries, such a possibility exists at the Vienna talks aimed at the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms in central Europe.

The Vienna talks have been underway for 10 years and, notwithstanding all efforts, they have not yielded any practical results. However, now they have been given a new impetus, a new chance to overcome the impasse and at least initiate a turn in the right direction. This is due to the proposal for a comprehensive agreement on the mutual reduction of armed forces and arms as well as on measures connected with this in central Europe, which the Czechoslovak delegation has put forward in Vienna on behalf of the socialist countries. This is the second important proposal submitted by the socialist countries this year. It actually follows up on the generous proposal of February when the socialist countries, in the interest of the cause, suggested a new approach to the West to the problems under discussion. They proposed that the two sides begin to reduce the number of troops and arms in central Europe -- regardless of the divergent views on the initial numbers of NATO and Warsaw Pact troops -- so that they would end up with equal collective levels of 900,000 men on each side. In other words, according to this proposal, both sides involved in the negotiations would reduce their troops by the number they exceed the proposed limit. The present proposal for a comprehensive agreement defines with greater accuracy and further significantly develops the February initiative. It is, in fact, the answer to the question of how the new approach to the reduction process should be implemented in specific terms. What are the major points of the proposed agreement.

The direct participants in the talks should commit themselves within 3 years after the agreement becomes effective, to reduce their armed forces in central Europe in such a way that the Warsaw Pact and NATO would each have 900,000 men at the most, 700,000 of them members of ground troops and 200,000 members of the air force in the reduction area. The extent of the reduction of the troops of every signatory of the agreement would be determined by the respective military grouping, taking into account the principle that every participant in the agreement having numerous forces in central Europe should play a substantial part in the total reduction of its group's troops. Together with the number of troops, arms would also be reduced. A sufficiently effective verification of the numerical strength of those troops that will remain [in central Europe] after the reduction process is completed is envisaged. Once the agreement is lived up to, three or four permanent verification points will be set up on each side; there will be on-the-spot inspection, and the two sides will commit themselves not to disturb the other side's national technical means of control. Furthermore, mutual exchange of information, consultations, the establishment of a joint commission, and other confidence-building measures are foreseen.

By putting an end to the unending discussions about the number of troops now deployed in the planned reduction area, discussions that have almost obliterated the objective of the talks, this entirely new approach to the talks could lead them out of the blind alley: all the more so, as it also formulates the question of verification, which the West has recently been using as the main pretext for obstructing the talks. No wonder that many Western European bourgeois newspapers have called the new proposal a "great endeavor of the socialist countries to reach an agreement." The fact that after a long period of stagnation at the Vienna talks the first optimistic tones can be heard shows how remarkable the new proposal is. With it the socialist countries have again furnished evidence of their resolve to lead the talks out of the blind alley and to complete the negotiations as soon as possible. Particular emphasis is being placed on the fact that the new proposal disproves the claim that the socialist countries are allegedly opposed to the verification of the concluded agreements. The West has often brandished this argument to cover up its endeavor to delay an agreement as much as possible from public opinion. In the new proposal, an entire special chapter deals in great detail with the system of verification and, in many respects, accommodates Western demands.

What matters now is that the Western delegations show their good will to cooperate so that positive results of the Vienna talks can be ensured in practice. Europe is now waiting to see what path the Western representatives will opt for in Vienna -- a path dictated by reason and corresponding to the vital interests of our continent and the world at large, or the destructive path of complications and provocative situations that lead to a continuation of the Reagan policy of confrontation.

EUROCOMMUNISTS' BUSINESS INTERESTS HIGHLIGHTED

AU061357 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Jul 83 p 3-4

[Fatos Nano article: "Eurocommunist Middleman's Course"]

[Excerpts] The Eurocommunist parties, as the third representatives of European revisionism, are now completely integrated into the structure and superstructure of the decaying bourgeois order that gave birth to them. It is well-known that, as a constituent part of European capital's superstructure, Eurocommunism has won the right of citizenship in the Europe of monopolies, zealously serving the imperialist bourgeoisie by fighting communism and the proletariat revolution "from the left."

For these zealous counterrevolutionary services, the European big bourgeoisie has opened its purse to feed the Eurocommunist renegades with some crumbs from its profits. European capital's remunerations for the services rendered to it by the Italian, French, Spanish, and other revisionists have taken the form of state and private subsidies. These parties have also gained many other forms of income from hundreds of small and large trading and financial firms which they control. There is a whole network of go-betweens and leeches that suck the working masses' blood in the service of big monopolistic capital in the European Community's domestic and foreign markets, in which the Eurocommunist parties participate to exploit the European proletariat by playing their role of middleman. Its dimensions clearly show that the revisionist parties of Berlinguer, Marchais, and others have become fully integrated into the multifaceted capitalist mechanisms of workers' exploitation. The Eurocommunist parties are proud that they "control" and have at their service hundreds of domestic and foreign trade firms, credit and insurance firms, trade unions, publishing houses, and tourist offices which secure them "an honorable place" in the world of business, corruption, speculation, and other hidden and open forms of workers' exploitation.

The great services which Eurocommunism renders to European capital for expanding in the East European revisionist countries and in a number of other undeveloped countries of "the Third World" hold an important place in the Eurocommunist's role as middlemen. As fiery partisans of detente and capitalist-revisionist integration, the Eurocommunists are West European capital's preferred partners in their bargainings with the "socialist community" and other regimes of "the Third World."

The parasitical economic apparatus of the Italian revisionist party (PCI) was raised under Togliatti's "care" immediately after the war, due to financing by certain industrialists who had compromised themselves with fascism and wished to rehabilitate themsevles by putting on a "democratic" mask. Betraying the interests of the Italian proletariat in favor of the big bourgeoisie, the Togliattists of yesterday and the Berlinguerists of today have made the PCI one of the few political parties in Italy that has never known financial difficulties and crises. At present this party controls tens of trading and financial firms in Milan, Turin, Rome, Bologne, Naples, and other smaller cities. These produce and sell agricultural products, textiles, food, timber, light machinery and spare parts.

The French Eurocommunists (PCF), following the example of their Italian colleagues, have also created an extensive network of capitalist enterprises. Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized that "the French revisionist party is a party with 'apparatchiks' who receive fat salaries and make demagogical propaganda to deceive the working class. This anti-Marxist, capitalist, and bureacratic apparatus also administers trade and industrial firms, which are the party's masked property."

As can be seen, the profitable participation in the integration of East-West capital is a wealthy mine of Eurocommunist association with the bosses. The Eurocommunists' motto in this field is: "trade incites detente and detente increases profits." We should also consider the cyclic development of the Eurocommunists' polemics with Moscow from the point of view of both sides capitalist interests. As Comrade Enver Hoxha has emphasized, the Italian and French revisionist parties "are a little more cautious in these polemics; they sometimes raise them, sometimes lower them, and sometimes even extinguish them completely. This is not explained by some special "prudence" but, as it seems, by the existence of material and other ties that they want to preserve because they bring about profits. Precisely for the sake of preserving these ties made of rubles, which have existed for a long time between them and the Soviets, they wish to cool the polemics with the Khrushchevites a little so that they do not take on uncontrollable proportions."

The Eurocommunists' middleman's course, their efforts to mediate in the "reconciliation" of the interests of the two antagonistic classes of the present bourgeois society and in the detente between blocs and imperialist superpowers is unmasking the third representative of European revisionism. The European proletariat, the oppressed and exploited who naturally advance toward the revolution and socialism, will know how to throw off the Eurocommunist garbage which suffocates them. They will know how to unite around a new communist Marxist-Leninist party in the new class battles.

ALIA SPEAKS AT ARMY DAY AWARD CEREMONY

AU110927 Tirana ATA in English 0805 GMT 11 Jul 83

["The Speech by Comrade Ramiz Alia" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, July 11 (ATA) -- Comrades soldiers and officers:

The Presidium of the Peoples Assembly has charged me to hand over orders and medals to a group of officers and soldiers, that it has decorated together with about 1400 members of our Armed Forces on occasion of the 40th anniversary of the creation of our glorious People's Army.

This is an expression of the high evaluation that our party and socialist state has for you and through you for all the effective of the Army, its work and efforts to strengthen and modernize the Army and to implement loyally the directives of the party and to carry out the demands of the military art of the peoples war, to implement resolutely and convincingly the orders of the general commander of our Armed Forces, Comrade Enver Hoxha.

Thanks to the special and permanent care of the party, the untiring work of the commanders and commissars, of all the officers and under-officers, the party and youth organisations, our Army marches always forward strong and tempered, organized and compact, it accomplishes with success the tasks it is charged with.

Our party has trained and educated numerous cadres loyal to the homeland and socialism, politically and ideologically trained, professionally skilled. They master modern arms, the skill of fighting in the ground, sea and air.

The different enemies of the party and people have always attempted to shatter the ties of the Army with the people, to liquidate the leading role of the party in the Army, to change the character of the Army as defender of the homeland and weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

These attempts have failed and smashed to smithereens in the face of the steel unity of the unity of the Army round the party and its general commander, Comrade Enver Hoxha, the unwavering loyalty of the military cadres toward the homeland, people and the party.

We notice with great pleasure that our Army preserves with respect and further promotes the glorious traditions of the National Liberation Army, the ardent patriotism for the homeland, the revolutionary and self-denying spirit. It always retains intact its popular and democratic character its class features as an Army that has emerged from the revolution to serve the defence of the homeland and the new socialist life.

The people appreciates their Army greatly and see in it the guarantee for the defence of the freedom and independence of the homeland. The sons and daughters of this people, included in various structures of the Armed Forces make a great school in the ranks of the Army. Here they were trained politically, ideologically, physically, militarily, they become masters in the use of the weapons they are equipped with, they embody all those distinguished qualities and virtues of our people.

Our Army is an army of a people who build socialism self-reliantly and who has also based the defence on their own forces. In our country, the militarymen take an active part in all the political, ideological, economic, cultural life of the country. The Army and people in our country are one and indivisible, linked with the same ideal and the same interests, the ideal of the freedom and independence of the homeland, the ideal of socialism.

The party, people and Army are grateful to Comrade Enver Hoxha, who at the head of the party and Army since the very beginning, loyally applying the teachings of Marxism-Leninism on the revolution and armed uprising and on the People's Army, and relying on the hundred years long militant experience of our people, created and organised and led the Peoples Army from victory to victory. Comrade Enver Hoxha has given our army clear political ideological and military orientation which has been embodied in the popular military art. He has constantly taken care and takes care so that our Army be educated, strengthened and be always a loyal weapon of the people and party.

Comrade soldiers and officers, the international situations we are living, when the aggressive course of the superpowers and the other imperialist forces has been intensified, when their preparations for war and the threats they exert on the peoples have been considerably increased, make indispensable the constant strengthening of our defence.

Today, the Army is faced with great tasks. It must raise higher the level of military training and combat readiness. Its cadres must be constantly educated and tempered, must apply ever better the line of the party and Comrade Enver Hoxhas teachings, must increase their educational and cultural level, must perfectly use weapons and the military technique of our Army.

The leadership of the party has been and is the guarantee which makes the Army be always strong and preserve its popular and revolutionary character. Therefore, it is a duty of first hand importance for all the organisms of the Army to preserve and strengthen uninterruptedly the leading role of the party in the Army.

Availing myself of this opportunity of awarding the decorations, I wish you and all the effective of our Armed Forces, the 40th anniversary of the People's Army, ever greater successes in fulfilling the tasks the party has charged them with and the people have entrusted you with.

Comrades, carry with honour the decorations awarded by the Presidium of the People's Assembly.

Long live our People's Army!
Long live our heroic party!
Long live Comrade Enver Hoxha!

Leaders Attend Concert

AU111001 Tirana ATA in English 0820 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Tirana, July 11 (ATA) -- A grand festive concert, organised by the Ministry of People's Defence and the district party committee on the occasion of 40th anniversary of the founding of our People's Army, was given in the square in front of Tirana University last night. Present were military men, veterans, working people of work and production centers, different departments and institutions, men of art and culture, representatives of the mass organisations, young men and women, and other guests.

Present were also the secretary of the Central Committee of the party and president of the Presidium of the Peoples Assembly, Comrade Ramiz Alia, the member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers, Comrade Adil Carcani, Comrades Hajredin Celiku, Hekuran Isai, Lenka Cuko, Manush Myftiu, Muho Asllani, Pali Miska, Rita Marko, Simon Stefani, Besnik Bekteshi, Foto Cami, Llambi Gegprifti, Prokop Murra, Qirjako Mihali, the secretary of the Central Commitee of the party, Comrade Vangjel Cerrava, and other comrades.

Attending were also heads and officials of the diplomatic representations accredited to the Peoples Socialist Republic of Albania.

The concert had a broad topical character, a lofty ideological content and a high artistic level. Those present applauded and acclaimed enthusiastically for whole minutes for our glorious party of labour and for Comrade Enver Hoxha.

HUNGARIAN DEPUTY PREMIER FALUVEGI VISITS 7-11 JUL

Greeted by Bonev

AU071944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] On 7 July, Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian State Planning Administration, arrived in Bulgaria. He will conduct business talks on issues related to further expanding mutual cooperation in the area of planning, as well as on coordinating the Bulgarian and Hungarian national plans for the period 1986-90.

At Sofia Airport, the Hungarian guest was greeted by Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

Consultations Start 8 Jul

AU080847 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Consultations between Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi, Hungarian deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chariman of the National Planning Office, have begun at the Council of Ministers in Sofia. Topical issues of bilateral cooperation and coordination between the Bulgarian and Hungarian national economies for 1986-90 are being discussed.

Reception by Filipov

AU081549 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Grisha Filipov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, received Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chariman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the National Planning Office, in Sofia today. The meeting was attended by Stanish Bonev, deputy chariman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Further on Talks

LD112112 Budapest MTI in English 1719 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, Jul 11 (MTI) -- Hungarian Vice-Premier Lajos Faluvegi, president of the National Planning Office, held talks with Bulgarian Vice-Premier Stanish Bonev, president of the State Planning Committee, in Sofia Jul 7-11.

Discussions were held on bilateral economic relations and the main tasks in the coordination of the 1986-90 national economic plans defined on the basis of the recent Budapest talks of the two countries' party and state delegations.

Particular attention was paid to the development of specialization and cooperation and the coordination of relevant technical-scientific plans. The sides pointed to the need of expanding cooperation to increase the international competitiveness of various production branches.

Bulgarian Premier Grisha Filipov met Lajos Faluvegi, who returned to Budapest on Monday.

Protocol Signed; Departure

AU111815 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] On 11 July in Varna the talks between Stanish Bonev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, and Lajos Faluvegi, deputy premier and chairman of the Hungarian State Planning Administration, ended. A protocol on the results of their talks on coordinating the two countries' national plans was signed. Afterwards, Lajos Faluvegi departed the country.

ITALIAN INVESTIGAROR MARTELLA ARRIVES 12 JUL

AU120829 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 12 (BTA) -- In response to the invitation made on December 20th, 1982 by the attorney general of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, Mr Kostadin Lyutov, Dr Ilario Martella, investigating magistrate at the Rome Criminal Court, Dr Antonio Albano, deputy prosecutor of the republic at the Rome Court of Appeal, and Dr Edmondo Patuto, chief of Interpol in Italy, arrived in Sofia.

The invitation has been made for the establishment of fruitful cooperation with the competent Bulgarian authorities in connection with the investigation of the attempted assassination of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, for the establishment of the truth, for the non-involvement of Sergey Antonov or any other Bulgarian citizen in the case.

LAO DEFENSE MINISTER SIPHANDON DEPARTS 9 JUL

AU091333 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] The Lao military delegation led by Army General Khamtai Siphandon, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee, deputy prime minister, and minister of national defense, left Bulgaria today. The representatives of the Lao military forces, who had paid a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Army General Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense, visited higher military educational establishments and economic projects and acquainted themselves with the revolutionary past and the present achievements of the Bulgarian people, as well as with the tasks facing servicemen at the present stage of development.

CALL FOR PRODUCTIVITY, WAGE CORRESPONDENCE

AU091434 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Jul 83 p 1

[Editorial: "Productivity and Wages"]

[Excerpts] If we are to judge by the first 5 months of this year, most planned tasks are being fulfilled satisfactorily. Industry shows a higher dynamics than determined by the plan; in the agricultural branch, animal production is coping well with its tasks; and, on the whole, the plan is also being fulfilled by the building enterprises. Exports to socialist countries are developing well. However, we are less satisfied with the sales of finished products; we have not succeeded in achieving the desired harmony between production and utilization, or, more precisely, the customers' wishes. On the whole, we are succeeding in ensuring the planned reduction of fuel and energy consumption; we have been less successful in reducing metal consumption.

Among the other indexes, one should note the relationship between the growth of labor productivity and the growth of average wages. Their relationship has for some time not corresponded to the economy's needs. Labor productivity is not growing at the same rate as wages, although correct economic development requires the productivity increase to surpass the growth in wages.

What is the reason for this? It can be found in the application of wage principles in practice, as well as in production proper.

It can be stated that the volume and social significance of labor are reflected in the skeleton regulations for determining the wages, but that the quality level primarily depends on direct assessment of the work accomplished. In this way, objective assessment prevails in two prerequisites, whereas the third one is mostly governed by subjectivity, even though there is no lack of objective criteria. But they are not being applied in a sufficiently principled manner to make them play the desired role.

What is the result? In many instances people are paid well for poor work. The value of the task accomplished does not correspond to the remuneration paid. But even the index of the amount of work is not always being consistently adhered to. Payment for the time spent at work, instead of the time devoted to work, is not a rare occurrence.

We still have a lot of enterprises -- and this is proved by electric power consumption data -- where the consumption of electric power begins to rise about half an hour after the beginning of work time, and unarrestably starts dropping again half an hour, or even one hour, before the shift ends.

Nevertheless, it must be said that the assessment of the quality of production in the overwhelming part of industry has been tightened up, thanks to the rules of the Set of Measures, which deduct all kinds of compensation for poor-quality products (claims, rebates, penalties, and so forth) from the final economic results, with direct consequences for the level of wages.

However, the sphere of labor productivity also contributes, because of its own shortcomings, to an undesirable development. One of the main shortcomings is the demand for intensification of the production process, a demand that has not yet been fully grasped everywhere.

The many years of the extensive method of development have become firmly rooted in the minds of many economic executives. They became used to increasing labor productivity by building new facilities, and less by rationalizing or modernizing, by introducing new technologies or production methods, or by a different organization of work. They regarded the knowledge of scientific-technical progress as a marginal affair, not as the supreme requirement and currently irreplaceable condition for further advance. Some of them even considered the replacement of live manpower by machinery or automation much too expensive a method, although they simultaneously complained about a lack of manpower.

All these, and also other, vestiges must be dealt with -- and the sooner, the better. Reducing labor consumption -- which is also one of the factors in labor productivity -- must be regarded as a task that is as urgent as the task of reducing energy or material consumption.

The relationship between labor productivity and wages is one of the indexes that, deplorably, does not bother many of our executives too much. If it is in order, they never forget to boast about it; if it is not, they do not attribute the proper significance to it. They have not grasped that it is a significant economic index that reveals not only the way they are handling things but also their attitude toward society's needs and their satisfaction.

As such, the relationship between labor productivity and wages must correspond to the planned intentions. Otherwise, it becomes a serious obstacle in our efforts for a balanced advance of society, for its economic and political stability, and for the ensurance of citizens' living standards and their social certainties.

What is the way out, the way toward improving this unfavorable relationship? It lies in the energetic implementation, throughout the production process and the phases preceding it, of everything that can speed up the growth of labor productivity; above all, this applies to the knowledge of scientific-technical advances.

BREAD WASTAGE LAMENTED, CAREFUL HANDLING URGED

AU060732 [Editorial Report] Prague ZEMEDELSKE NOVINY in Czech on 2 July carries on page 8 an 800-word article signed "(TIK)" and entitled "Who Picks Up Bread." The article notes a large number of readers' letters dealing with the waste of bread, naming six writers of the letters. It quotes Alzbeta Krejcova, from Humpolec, who deplores "the great amounts of foodstuffs to be found in wastebins, or partly-eaten snacks, some even with home-smoked meat," and the "large quantities of buns and bread" thrown away by school children. The article also quotes Jiri Novotny, from Krecovice, who recalls how he used to value bread in his youth; and Alois Urban, from Hradec Kralove, who deplores the inadequate storage of fresh bread in shops. The article concludes by saying that even though it is better to feed bread to animals than to throw it away, it is too valuable for this and should be handled with greater care.

LIGHT WATER EXPERIMENTAL REACTOR OPERATIONAL

WA121800 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 30 Jun 83 p 1

[Text] [Rez by Prague, 29 Jun, from our correspondent] A light water experimental reactor LR-0 (the "0" stands for zero output) became fully operational at the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez by Prague.

This facility is expected to yield important information on the possibilities of improving the safety and reliability of nuclear power stations under construction and on their performance efficiency. The research will also make a contribution to the Czechoslovak engineering industry developing nuclear equipment production and, not least, it will enrich the international cooperation of the socialist countries in this area.

Thanks to the extraordinary initiative of the work teams as well as the measures taken by the management of the Nuclear Research Institute and the Skoda Plzen enterprise, the reactor came on stream one-half year earlier than planned. Especially significant was the cooperation with experts from the socialist countries, particularly the Soviet Union.

The LR-0 reactor is one of the most significant experimental research facilities for various development problems of the VVER [water-moderated, water-cooled] power reactor operations. Nevertheless, improvement of the reactor will continue; for example, in addition to the VVER 440 insertion area, a model for research in radiological loading of the reactor pressure container will be operational this year.

Thus, another long-term stage in cooperation between CSSR and Soviet scientists, designers, and workers, which will be a contribution to Czechoslovak research and development in nuclear energy culminated this Wednesday.

PREMIER STROUGAL RECEIVES USSR AMBASSADOR BOTVIN

LD120942 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 2230 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Czechoslovak Premier Lubomir Strougal has received in Prague Aleksandr Botvin, Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. Their talk concerned some questions on the further development and intensification of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the economic sphere.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREETINGS TO POLISH LEADER

Bestowal of Award Noted

LD052328 Prague Domestic Servive in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Comrade Gustav Husak has sent a message of congratulations to Wojciech Jaruzelski in which he says:

Dear Comrade Jaruzelski: On behalf of the CPCZ, all Czechoslovak people and myself, I send you cordial comradely greetings and sincere congratulations on the occasion of your 60th birthday. We are glad that you are reaching this important anniversary in the middle of fruitful, active work for the socialist development of the Polish People's Republic and a happy future of the Polish people. In Czechoslovakia your merits in the fight against Hitlerite fascism, in the revoluntionary struggle of the Polish working people for the victory of people's power and in the socialist construction of Poland are well known. We highly respect your statesmanlike wisdom and courage manifested so expressively when the fate of socialism in Poland was at stake. With your principled and firm approach you have again proved your loyalty to the ideal of socialism, in the defense and implementation of which you devote all your efforts.

We are sincerely pleased by the results attained by fraternal Poland in eradicating the negative consequences of the crisis-ridden period and strengthening the positions of socialism in the country.

We appreciate your contribution to strengthening the unity, closeness, and development of all-round cooperation of the states of the socialist community in the struggle for lasting peace and detente in the world. We are pleased that you have a sincere, friendly relationship with Socialist Czechoslovakia and the people of our country. We highly appreciate your personal contribution to deepening international ties, to the development of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPCZ and the PZPR, between Czechoslovakia and Poland, and the peoples of the two countries. As a sign of appreciation of these, your merits, the Order of Klement Gottwald is conferred on you at the proposal of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium. Let me congratulate you from the depth of my heart on behalf of the party Central Committee and myself.

The congratulations message from Comrade Gustav Husak concludes: I wish you, dear Comrade Jaruzelski, in future years many successes in your exceptionally responsible work for socialism, progress, and peace, good health, and personal happiness.

Message From Strougal

LD052338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 5 Jul 83

[Text] Lubomir Strougal, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and federal premier, has sent a contratulations message to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, on his 60th birthday. In his message, he highly praises the work carried out by Wojciech Jaruzelski for the Polish people and the community of the socialist country, his active participation in the struggle for the liberation of Poland and other countries from fascism and his selfless fulfillment of tasks in building socialism in Poland and the construction of the Polish People's Army.

The letter praises the profoundly aware and resolute approach adopted by Wojciech Jaruzelski in the crisis-ridden situation that came to being in Poland recently, both [as heard] in the PZPR leadership, the Sejm, and in the Council of Ministers. With statesmanlike wisdom he dealt with a number of weighty questions in the interests of the Polish people and socialism. He contributed to the deepening of fraternal ties among the countries of the socialist community headed by the USSR, to deepening fraternal relations, and mutually advantageous cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Poland, to strengthening peace in the world.

CUBAN VICE PRESIDENT ARRIVES FOR TALKS

Welcomed by Gerle

LD102212 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1930 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba and chairman of the Cuban section of the Czechoslovak-Cuban Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, arrived in Prague today for a working visit that is to last several days. The guest was welcomed by Ladislav Gerle, federal deputy premier, and other representatives.

Meeting With Ehrenberger

FL111915 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Joel Domenech Benitez, vice president of the Cuban Council of Ministers, has met with CSSR Fuels and Power Minister Vlastimil Ehrenberger.

During their talks, they exchanged views about solutions to be implemented within each country's energy policy and reviewed the possibilities of furthering mutual cooperation, especially in the area of rationalizing the utilization and consumption of energy.

CONTRACT ON DELIVERIES TO AFGHANISTAN SIGNED

AU051308 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Jul 83 p 2

[CTK report: "Our Deliveries to Afghanistan"]

[Text] Prague, 30 Jun (CTK) — A delegation of the Afghan Ministry of Mines and Industry, headed by deputy minister Abdultawab Barak, is visiting the CSSR within the framework of long-term cooperation in developing Afghan coal mining. The delegation is getting acquainted with the utilization of mining technology produced by Czechoslovak plants.

On the basis of results from negotiations between the representatives of the Strojexport foreign trade enterprise and the Pribram Ore Mines as the main supplier on the one side and the Afghan representatives on the other, a contract was signed this Thursday worth almost $9.5 million. The deliveries for the 1983-85 period, which are essential for reconstructing the Kargar-Dudkash mine, are based on the project that will be fulfilled with the participation of a number of Czechoslovak production enterprises.

Realization of the reconstruction project represents a further phase in the long-term cooperation of the two countries in increasing coal extraction, which is being ensured in the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan both in the form of deliveries and through the services of Czechoslovak mining experts.

HONECKER GREETS REAGAN ON INDEPENDENCE DAY

LD040742 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0321 GMT 4 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 4 Jul (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, conveyed a congratulatory telegram to U.S. President Ronald Reagan on the occasion of the U.S. national day.

In it Erich Honecker expresses his conviction that progress in relations between the GDR and United States on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence in the current tense world situation can serve the interests of improving the international climate and securing peace.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES NEW LCY PRESIDENT

LD010615 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1938 GMT 30 Jun 83

[Text] Berlin, 30 Jun (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, has cordially congratulated Dragoslav Markovic, the new president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, on his election. Honecker's telegram said that the favorable development of cooperation between the two parties and states confirms his conviction that the friendly relations will continue to be successful in the interests of peace and socialism, for the good of the people of the GDR and Yugoslavia.

HONECKER AWARDS JARUZELSKI KARL MARX ORDER

LD060928 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0203 GMT 6 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 6 Jul (ADN) -- GDR State Council Chairman Erich Honecker has awarded the Karl Marx Order to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Minsters of the Polish People's Republic. The Politburo of the SED Central Committee and Presidium of the Council of Ministers proposed conferring this highest GDR state award.

In a congratulatory message signed by Erich Honecker to Wojciech Jaruzelski on his 60th birthday, the Polish politician is praised as an outstanding party and state official and as a true friend of the first workers' and peasants' state on German soil. "At the head of the PZPR and the Polish Government, you are working with all your might to consolidate socialism in People's Poland, to deepen the close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist fraternal states, and to implement the joint peace policy of the Warsaw Pact states," says the message.

TISCH ADDRESSES DEFENSE MINISTRY TU MEETING

AU061419 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2/3 Jul 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On 1 July the Central Executive Committee of the trade union of the civilian employees of the National People's Army [NVA] met in the Defense Ministry to discuss the responsible tasks of the trade unionists resulting from the recent meetings of the SED Central Committee and the FDGB Central Executive Committee. It was attended by Harry Tisch, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Committee, and Lieutenant General Horst Bruenner, deputy head of the Political Main Administration of the NVA.

"Harry Tisch stressed the great significance of the joint statement of the Moscow summit meeting of the highest representatives of socialist countries, which is a document of a firm will for peace, a determination for peace, and a passion for the peace of socialism." He praised the high readiness for performance and the commitment of the civilian employees of the NVA and stressed that the over 9 million members of the FDGB will also in future be a reliable partner to the members of the NVA and the civilian employees.

Helmut Klabunde, chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the trade union of the civilian employees of the NVA, stressed in the report of the secretariat that the members had made an important contribution to the fighting strength and combat readiness at the side of the soldiers in the first half of the year.

SED SENDS GREETINGS TO POLICE ON ANNIVERSARY

LD011336 East German Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0600 GMT 1 Jul 83

[Text] The SED Central Committee thanked the members of the German People's Police today, their 38th anniversay, for their readiness to serve and their responsible attitude. The greetings address, signed by General Secretary Erich Honecker, describes their work as an important contribution to the allround strengthening of worker and peasant power. In future, too, the task is to guarantee a high level of public order and security. The protection of the socialist state, the economy, and socialist property, and the rights and dignity of citizens are reliably guaranteed, the message says. The solution to these tasks serves the well-being of the working people. For this, clear political positions, specialized ability, readiness for action, discipline and revolutionary vigilance are necessary. The stronger socialism is the safer, too, is peace.

Interior Minister Colonel General Friedrich Dickel stressed in an order of the day that a close relationship of trust with the working people remained the decisive condition for the successful work of the People's Police.

LEADERS GREET MONGOLIA ON ANNIVERSARY

LD101923 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1700 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph have praised the consistent peace policy of the Mongolian People's Republic and the country's successes in socialist construction. The telegram of congratulations that the GDR's leading public figures sent to Mongolian representatives Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh on the 62nd anniversary of the revolution, states that both these aspects have given the country high international standing. In close alliance with the USSR and other fraternal countries, it states, the Mongolian People's Republic is fighting for the consolidation of peace in the face of imperialism's policy of confrontation and arms drive. This is an outstanding contribution to stabilizing the situation in Asia. Erich Honecker and Willi Stoph note with satisfaction that the close friendship and fraternal cooperation between the two countries is developing steadily.

VERNER RECEIVES DEPARTING SUDANESE ENVOY

DW080700 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Paul Verner, deputy chairman of the GDR State Council, today received Sudanese Ambassador Osman Nafi Hammad for the latter's farewell visit.

The interlocutors emphasized the int est in the further development of cooperation between the two states for the benefit and to the advantage of their peoples, for peace, and for the relaxation of tension in the world.

BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN GOVERNMENT AGREEMENT -- The agreement concluded with the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic of 26 May 1967 concerning an exchange of working people will end as planned with the return of the last groups of workers on 15 October 1983. In this period over 40,000 young Hungarian working people were employed in GDR enterprises and further qualified. At the same time, 1,000 young skilled workers of our republic took jobs limited in time in Hungarian enterprises. About 4,000 Hungarians stayed in the GDR because they married citizens of our country, whereas about 300 young people from the GDR -- including 24 from those that were employed in Hungary -- set up permanent residence in Hungary, also because of their marriage to Hungarian citizens. [Summary] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28 Jun 83 p 1 AU]

AID TO SRV -- Berlin, 8 Jul (ADN) -- A government agreement on material aid from the GDR to the SRV in 1983 was signed in Berlin on Friday. Werner Krolikowski, first deputy-chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Kim, SRV ambassador in the GDR, and other public figures from both countries were present. The agreement provides for supplies and services from the GDR, which are financed by solidarity donations from the people and the social organizations, particularly the trade union federation, FDGB. The solidarity supplies include medicines, teaching material, and other goods, as well as equipment for the orthopedic technical center and for equipping and reconstructing workshops. Pham Van Kim paid tribute to the agreement as another proof of proletarian internationalism and unshakable friendship. He thanked the SED, the government, and the people of GDR for the effective aid given his country. [Text] [East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1404 GMT 9 Jul 83 LD]

HARVESTING RESULTS -- Winter barley has been harvested from roughly 45 percent of the 560,000 hectares of cultivated area in the GDR. On almost 30 percent of the harvested acreage, straw has been cleared. At the same time, grass has been harvested from roughly half of the meadows and pastures. [Excerpt] [East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1100 GMT 11 Jul 83 DW]

REPORTAGE ON VISIT OF FRENCH PREMIER MAUROY

Kadar, Lazar Meet Mauroy

LD121051 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Janos Kadar has received the French premier. At the talks, held in a cordial atmosphere, the first secretary of the party Central Committee and Pierre Mauroy held an exchange of views about the international situation, first and foremost, and about the problems of European security and cooperation. They reviewed the state of relations between the two countries and noted with satisfaction that Hungarian-French cooperation had been developing favorably. They reiterated that mutually advantageous relations should be further developed since this served the interests of both the French and Hungarian peoples. The meeting was also attended by Premier Gyorgy Lazar.

Earlier the French head of government had a meeting in parliament with Rezsoe Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council. They held a discussion about the significance of Pierre Mauroy's first visit to Hungary and about the results of the visit, as well as about opportunities for further developing Hungarian-French relations.

Other Meetings Held

LD122227 Budapest MTI in English 1710 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Budapest, July 12 (MTI) -- In the course of Tuesday's Hungarian-French negotiations, Gyorgy Aczel, member of the HSWP Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, conducted talks with Alain Savary, minister of national education, on cultural and scientific cooperation between the two countries and the expansion of relations between institutions of learning, especially universities, of the two countries. Then Andras Korcsog, undersecretary at the Ministry of Culture and Education, met Alain Savary. They discussed teaching of Hungarian in France and the teaching of French in Hungary, and study trips by cultural, scientific and technical scholarship students. Janos Nagy, undersecretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had talks with Harris Puisais, adviser of the French foreign minister, and Bertrand Dufourcq, director in charge of European Affairs at the Foreign Ministry, on timely questions of the bilateral relations and the world situation. In the Foreign Ministry experts of the two delegations discussed the feasibility of agreements in principle, on cooperation in, e.g., the manufacture of and trade in electronical and information processing equipment and agricultural machinery.

Mauroy Interviewed

LD122006 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Interview with French Premier Pierre Mauroy by unidentified correspondents of MTI, Hungarian radio, and Hungarian television prior to Mauroy's departure from Budapest at the end of his visit; in French, with superimposed Hungarian translation -- recorded]

[Text] [Mauroy] I came to Budapest with several government members 1 year after President Mitterrand's visit to Hungary in order to affirm as correct the decision taken at that time about the improvement of the two countries' relations.

I feel that I do not arbitrarily use the term historic in this case because cooperation between Hungary and France is exemplary. We want to contribute to the development of relations with our present trip. It is a fact that in the last year we have advanced, but these were little steps and there is a need to accelerate the development of cooperation.

[Correspondent] Your visit could evidently contribute to the improvement of the two countries' relations, but what measures could your government take in the interest of French enterprises seeking cooperation with Hungarian enterprises?

[Mauroy] Cooperation has an economic and a political side. Regarding the economy, the possibility for expanding trade must be created. There is a possibility for free trade between our enterprises; the only task left for the government is to facilitate this. This is why during our present Budapest discussions we adopted agreements that will facilitate this free trade. As an example, I will mention a concrete area such as the chemical industry, the development of which the Hungarian Government considers important. At the same time, I must add that on the whole, the current international economic crisis does not favor the expansion of cooperation. For this very reason, it is the political will for the expansion of cooperation that determines the future of Hungarian-French relations.

[Correspondent] Mr Premier, yesterday in Madrid, the French delegation proposed that instead of Paris, Budapest should host the European cultural forum. What considerations have led the French Government to submit this proposal?

[Mauroy] We are living through difficult times: tension can be felt in international politics; armament is laying ever graver burdens on the peoples; and in Geneva, the discussions are marking time. I feel that the French proposal made at the end of the Madrid consultation is a sign of our good intentions in the midst of the above-mentioned difficulties. The French Government has renounced holding the cultural conference in Paris in order to make it possible to have the forum held in Budapest. The French Government also wanted to emphasize the importance of the development of French-Hungarian relations, which is described previously as exemplary.

Departs 12 Jul

LD121634 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1500 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Excerpts] French Premier Pierre Mauroy ended his visit to Hungary and departed. At Ferihegy Airport the French delegation was seen off by Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, and several government officials.

During the afternoon the negotiating delegations headed by the two heads of government held a closed session. Gyorgy Lazar and Pierre Mauroy focused on the mutual willingness for cooperation. They agreed to continue coordinating discussions about further practical tasks. They expressed their hope that as a result of the present discussions the expansion of bilateral relations would increase and that a more multifaceted cooperation would develop.

The French premier invited Gyorgy Lazar for an official visit. Lazar accepted the invitation.

NEPSZABADSAG REPORTS PRC ECONOMISTS' VISIT

AU080856 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 5 Jul 83 p 5

[MTI report: "Visit by Chinese Economists to Our Country"]

[Text] The delegation of economists of the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences led by Professor Liao Qili deputy director general of the Economic Research Center of the Economic Reform Commission established alongside the PRC State Council, that visited Hungary at the invitation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences has departed.

During their schedule, which lasted several weeks, the Chinese scientists studied the experiences of the reform of the Hungarian system of macromanagement to date and the concepts for its further development. During their stay, they visited several macromanagerial, economic, and scientific institutes and had consultations with Hungarian experts. The head of the delegation gave a lecture on aspects of the reform of the Chinese economic system at the Hungarian academy of sciences. Discussions were held between him and Academician Kalman Kulcsar, deputy secretary general of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, and Academician Jozsef Bognar, director of the Research Institute of World Economy of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. Prof Liao Qili was received by Jozsef Marjai, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Ma Lie, PRC ambassador in Budapest, was present.

NEPSZABADSAG ON BUDAPEST PRIVATE BUSINESSES

AU081113 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 7 Jul 83 p 9

[MTI report: "There Are 1,200 Contractual Stores in the Capital"]

[Text] The number of stores placed on contract or lease by commercial enterprises has increased by approximately 100 in the first half of the year in the capital. Thus, almost 1,200 businesses are operating under the system introduced over 2 years ago.

Of the Budapest catering establishments, 770 are operating on a contractual basis. There are approximately 2,700 foodstuff and industrial product stores that can be put up for operation under contract or lease in the capital. Thus far, commercial enterprises have tried to "let" 1,000 stores in this way; only 261 units have been "disposed of" to date. Of these, more than 200 foodstuff stores are operating on a contractual or rental basis.

Of the industrial product stores, there were even 8-10 applicants for certain businesses -- for stationary and haberdashery stores -- but there is no interest at all in leasing fuel and building material establishments. The general experience is that stores disposed of first are those whose managers are able to rely on a small-scale industrial background or those at which more goods that are not subject to price control can be sold.

URBAN ON MARTIAL LAW, SANCTIONS, TRADE UNIONS

LD130859 Warsaw PAP in English 1449 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 12 July -- The Polish Government has taken a positive approach to the appeal by the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) for the abolition of martial law and complete or partial amnesty because it shares the PRON's opinion on the situation in the country, Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban today told a news conference for foreign journalists accredited in Warsaw.

At present martial law is in a rudimentary state. Its restrictions have been liberalized gradually in pace with the normalization and stabilization of life in Poland. Were it not for interference from the outside (economic sanctions and political objectives of the U.S. and other NATO countries), martial law could be abolished earlier.

"In order to abolish martial law, the Martial Council of National Redemption (WRON) must evaluate the situation and draw a conclusion along this direction, while the very decision on the abolition of martial law lies with the Council of State and Sejm (parliament) must make a stand on this issue," said Minister Urban.

Even in the hardest time of crisis Poland did not go for any political concessions on which the American Administration of Ronald Reagan conditioned the withdrawal of economic sanctions. She would not go for it the more so now when the Polish economy begins to gain positive results thanks to the brotherly assistance of the USSR and other socialist countries, said Minister Urban.

The Polish policy is shaped by the internal factors -- the weal of the nation, and not the demands and instructions from the outside, stressed the Polish Government spokesman.

The Polish foreign policy is open. We are striving to maintain good partnerly relations with every state which does not interfere in the internal affairs of the Polish People's Republic. An example of such an interference was the American Administrations unilateral severance of economic agreements from the 1970's which contained a clause on the dissociation of economic cooperation from political conditions.

We shall not and cannot take into account the demands made by Reagan which are not only an interference in our affairs but also insult our national pride and dignity. These demands are unrealistic and detached from the Polish reality, emphasized Jerzy Urban.

The government spokesman said that in the result of U.S. economic sanctions Poland suffered losses totalling several billion. This was felt by every Polish family.

"At an appropriate moment Poland will present the United States a bill of the suffered by Poland in the result of the unilateral severance of that agreement and we will demand an appropriate compensation at a proper time," the Polish Government press spokesman warned.

"The overall shape of Polish-American relations depends to a considerable degree on the overall course of the East-West developments," he said.

"Even if Washington agrees to limit armaments and abstains from orienting the international relations at a pro-war direction, we have our separate and completely bilateral accounts with the United States Government. The settling of these accounts requires normalization or a thaw in the Polish-American relaitons," said Minister Jerzy Urban.

Spokesman Jerzy Urban also said that the Polish Government considers the activity of the Voice of America and Radio Free Europe as interference in Poland's affairs, and that it is indispensable for the normalization of the Polish-American relations that these radio stations stop inciting Polish society.

"This is an indispensable condition for improvement in the relations," he stressed.

Jerzy Urban also denied the rumours of alleged attempts to form Christian trade unions under the aegis of the Catholic Church in Poland.

"The currently existing trade unions are and will remain the only partner of the authorities in this sphere," said the Polish Government press spokesman.

POLITBURO DISCUSSES APPEAL TO LIFT MARTIAL LAW

LD121821 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Good evening. A session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo has taken place at which the sociopolitical situation of the country was discussed.

The Politburo -- debating on the eve of the second anniversary of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress -- states that beneficial effects for the nation and state of the implementation of the program adopted at the congress for leading the country out of the socioeconomic crisis, the program of socialist renewal, and the line of accord, struggle, and reform have become clearly felt.

Since the ninth extraordinary congress the party and people have many times been confronted by difficult and often dramatic problems. Nevertheless, Poland has been protected from fratricidal struggle, the threat to the state's existence, and economic ruin.

The Politburo stressed that the consistent work of the Central Committee, the cooperation with the ZSL and SD, as well as with other social forces within the framework of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON], the intensive activity of the Sejm and the Council of Ministers, the state administration, and, above all, the sense of responsibility and work by the Polish community are effectively contributing to the implementation of the resolutions of the Ninth PZPR Congress.

The Politburo stated that the degree of social understanding for the decision concerning the introduction of martial law has been systematically growing. The conviction has become widespread that this was a necessary decision. At the moment when martial law was introduced, the conditions for its lifting were clearly defined. This found expression in the speech by the chairman of the Military Council of National Salvation on 13 December 1981.

The Politburo stated that the stance of the Executive Committee of the PRON National Council appealing for lifting martial law corresponds to the intentions and stance of the party and is aimed at the full normalization of sociopolitical life.

The Politburo (?also) familiarized itself with a report on the decisions made during the session of the Coordinating Commission of the PZPR, ZSL, and SD on 8 July.

SEJM TO CONVENE FINANCIAL, LEGISLATIVE SESSION

LD071635 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] A Sejm session is to take place on 14 July. The agenda envisages: consideration of the budgetary and financial reports for 1982 and the presentation of a motion on the vote of acceptance of the government accounts for this period. The deputies will also hear a report by the Commission for Science and Technological Progress and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government draft bill on archive materials and archives. The first readings of the draft bills on the amendment of the Constitution of the Polish Peoples Republic, on the Council of Ministers, and on the press law bill will also take place.

CONSTITUTIONAL RESPONSIBILITY COMMISSION RESULTS

LD122005 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] A few minutes ago the session of the Sejm Commission for Constitutional Responsibility ended.

The Commission decided to send to the State Tribunal the case of the former premier, Piotr Jaroszewicz, and of the former deputy premier, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk. At the same time Jan Szydlak and the former deputy premier, Tadeusz Pyka, were acquitted of guilt. The commission has not found any grounds to begin proceedings against Edward Gierek and Edward Babiuch.

LITERATURNAYA GAZETA VIEWS POLISH WRITERS UNION

For Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA's assessment of cultural 'damage' of 'anti-socialist opposition' within the Polish Writers Union as well as abbreviated reprints of TRYBUNA LUDU articles by Marcin Kowalski on the subject, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

JARUZELSKI RECEIVES OUTGOING USSR ENVOY

LD081631 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Jul 83

[Text] Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Soviet envoy Boris Aristov who paid a farewell visit in connection with the completion of his mission in Poland. Wojciech Jaruzelski thanked Ambassador Aristov for his contribution to the development and consolidation of Polish-Soviet friendship and wished him success in his future activities.

PLANNING OFFICIAL ON COOPERATION WITH SFRY

AU061455 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2/3 Jul 83 p 7

[PAP Belgrade report: "Polish-SFRY Cooperation: Statement by Minister J. Kuczma"]

[Summary] The Polish-Yugoslav Commission for Industrial Cooperation met for talks in Porec in the SFRY from 27 June to 1 July. PAP Belgrade correspondent Tadeusz Sapocinski interviewed the head of the Polish delegation, Minister Jan Kuczma, who is also deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Planning Commission.

When asked about the problems the commission had concentrated on, Kuczma replied that the most important task was to "lay down future goals and topics of cooperation in basic branches of industry." This, he said, is in a certain sense a continuation of the cooperation agreements between the industries of both countries for the years 1983-85 agreed on earlier. These agreements are to "exert a significant influence on trade between the PPR and the SFRY in 1983-85." Trade in 1981 to 1985 is meant to reach $3 billion. This year trade should reach $600 million.

Further questions to Kuczma asked whether cooperation between the two countries also covers the food economy and what sort of decisions had been made concerning market goods. Kuczma said that "a great deal of attention had been paid to the food economy and this had been expressed in a signed protocol. We are, above all, concerned with cooperation in the production of tractors and various other agricultural machines." Concerning market goods, Kuczma said that "we have laid down the appropriate tasks, especially concerning electronics, the chemical industry, and light industry."

The final question to Kuczma was: "What news have the talks brought about concerning the other branches of industry?" Kuczma replied that in practically every branch of industry appropriate agreements and documents are going to be worked on until the end of this year. "Finally, I wish to stress," Kuczma said, "that during the meeting with the SFRY Federal Institute for Social Planning, we also exchanged views on the main problems facing Polish-Yugoslav cooperation until 1990."

TREATY WITH GDR CURBS FRG 'REVISIONISM'

AU071328 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Jul 83 p 6

[Daniel Lulinski article: "A Historic Turning Point and the Current Conclusions"]

[Excerpts] It was the first treaty which Poland signed after World War II with our German neighbors who had formed the GDR, the first worker-peasant state formed scarcely 7 months before between the Oder and the Elbe on the ruins of the defeated Third Reich. It illustrated the basic changes which took place in 1945 in central Europe where the 20th century saw the beginning of two world wars.

On 6 July 1950 in Goerlitz [Zgorzelec] on the Neisse, the premiers of Poland and the GDR, Jozef Cyrankiewicz and Otto Grotewohl, signed a treaty which was recorded in history as the Goerlitz Treaty. It was the GDR's first international treaty.

The preamble of the Goerlitz Treaty emphasizes that both sides, "wanting to create an uninfringeable base for the peaceful and neighborly cooperation between both countries after being exposed to the tragic experiences of Hitlerism and recognizing the established and existing border as an inviolable border of peace and friendship and one which does not divide but unites both peoples," have decided to negotiate the following treaty.

Article 1 contains a description of Poland's western border according to the way it had been determined at Potsdam.

The Goerlitz Treaty initiated the process of the legal and international recognition of the political borders which were a result of World War II. The next stages of this process were the treaties signed by the USSR, Poland, and the GDR in 1970-72, the Quadripartite Agreement signed in 1971 on West Berlin, and the 1975 CSCE whose Final Act was signed by 35 countries. This was a confirmation of the existing political map of Europe and the inviolability of the political borders determined at Yalta and Potsdam. In politics the treaty marked the end of the postwar period in Europe.

The Goerlitz Treaty was a significant contribution by Poland and the GDR to the politics of peace and stability in Europe. It formed a common forum from which both countries could combat West German revisionism, whose program and slogans promoting the alleged and continued existence of the "Reich of the 1937 borders" and the "unification of Germany" are nothing more than an attempt to question the existing European borders and are aimed at the vital interests of both socialist states.

Such was the situation at the time that the Goerlitz Treaty was signed 33 years ago. It is still so today when we can see how the rightwing forces which are once more in power in the FRG and the advocates of regisionism in the Christian Democratic parties of the CDU and the CDU are making a rehash of Adenauer's unsuccessful revisionist programs, without concern for the changed balance of forces and reality in Europe and closing their eyes to the determination of the coalition of socialist states -- the Warsaw Pact -- to defend the territorial integrity, the security, and inviolability of our borders and our constitutional political system.

We are observing closely that at a time when slogans concerning revisions of the FRG's border are being rehashed, plans are being made to deploy new U.S. nuclear missiles between the Elbe and the Rhine, missiles which are aimed at Poland, the GDR, and the whole socialist community. Could this then be the way in which the irresponsible and doggedly anticommunist forces in the West that are centered in the prominent location of the FRG are trying to reverse the tide of history? Are they prepared to do this even at the price of the "Europeanization" of nuclear war in Europe [as published], a war whose first victims would be the GDR and the FRG and their neighbors?

We must not ignore these real threats to our countries and the rest of Europe in our thoughts on the 33rd anniversary of the Goerlitz Treaty, since it has been a treaty of historical significance and we are certain that it has created the conditions for a historic turning point on the Polish-GDR border and that it has put our countries and our peoples on the road to becoming an alliance and an ideological community whose core is the Soviet Union. This treaty is the basic guarantee of our security.

Sindermann Discusses Treaty

AU081223 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 6 Jul 83 p 6

[PAP Berlin report: "An Inviolable Frontier of Peace and Friendship"]

[Text] To mark the 33rd anniversary of the signing of the PPR-GDR treaty which falls on 6 July, Horst Sindermann, chairman of the GDR People's Chamber, gave a statement to PAP Berlin correspondent Jerry Tomaszewski. The statement is as follows:

The Meaning of the Goerlitz Treaty

Otto Grotewohl, the premier of the GDR at the time, indicated the meaning of this treaty during its signing. He said that, thanks to it, a turning point was reached in the relations between our nations and this frontier is an inviolable one of peace and friendship.

From the point of view of future relations between Poles and Germans, this treaty is indeed a turning point. This treaty was possible thanks to the victory of the anti-Nazi coalition over German fascism. The main role in this victory was played by the Soviet Union, which made the greatest offerings in blood and material assets in history.

The frontier of peace and friendship has been strengthened and made inviolable because both our nations have adopted the road to socialism and friendship between our nations. This has of course influenced and is still influencing the situation in Europe because relations between our socialist states are a stabilizing factor in our peace policy. No force in the world is in a position to play us against each other. We are acting fully and completely in the interests of our nations.

As far as the revanchist tones coming from the traditional old enemies of Slavism in the FRG are concerned, their attacks are really directed against us and against socialism in the GDR. I believe these aggressive circles are once again assessing the situation falsely, which is why they will meet with no success.

Relations between our governments and parties have to be regarded as good. In every meeting between Comrade Erich Honecker, SED general secretary, and Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, PZPR Central Committee first secretary, further moves are agreed on concerning the deepening of our cooperation, which are then implemented. This is how it will be in the future as well. A wonderful example of this cooperation is the present youth exchange during vacations between our countries. We were all glad when we saw how warmly young people from your country are being welcomed by our young people. No words are enough to praise this phenomenon, since the young generation has emerged from the shadow of the past and now has to solve the following joint task on a world historical scale: the elimination of war from human life with the help of young people all over the world.

Development Prospects

We are aware of the meaning of the treaty for guaranteeing peace, unity, and cohesion among the states in our socialist community. This is also a huge responsibility facing peace-loving mankind. That is why we will ceaselessly fight for this unity using new strength, opposing any policy of nuclear and pathological threats, and even opposing the anti-Soviet attitudes prevalent among the governing circles in the United States and in other imperialist countries.

We have the duty to constantly strengthen socialism in our countries, repulse all attacks on our social system, and by means of our strength blunt that scandalous imperialist weapon -- economic warfare. This is our duty toward our nations in the socialist community and toward all peaceful forces in the world. Aside from making efforts in our respective countries, we can perform this by means of advancing the political and economic integration of our socialist states.

We must not forget that definitely the majority of states and nations is on our side today. This has been proved by the conference of nonaligned states in Delhi and by the UN talks which have ended in Belgrade (UNCTAD). If these powerful forces of peace and social progress close their ranks and if we citizens of our socialist states under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties cooperate more and more closely, then the Pentagon's policy of war and nuclear threats will not avoid its historical defeat and mankind's longing for peace will be transformed into lasting peace on our planet.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS KOHL'S MOSCOW TALKS

AU121338 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jul 83 p 7

[Daniel Lulinski commentary: "Soviet-FRG Talks -- Differences on Missiles"; passages in uppercase published in boldface]

[Text] The Moscow talks between Soviet and FRG leaders have been among the most important international events in recent times for more reasons than simply the political and economic status of the two states in the world. They were so important because they were held amid very complicated East-West relations and IN THE FACE OF THE THREAT OF A NEW NUCLEAR ARMS RACE IN EUROPE. They constituted the first meeting between the newly elected Soviet and FRG leaders and were the first such high-level talks between representatives of the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries for some time.

Nor will it be an exaggeration to assert that THE POLITICAL EAST-WEST CLIMATE IS DETERMINED TO A GREAT EXTENT BY MOSCOW-BONN RELATIONS. It is against this background that we have to examine the results of Chancellor Kohl's first visit to Moscow.

YURIY ANDROPOV AND HELMUT KOHL STRESSED THEIR DETERMINATION TO CONTINUE TO DEVELOP THE COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN THEIR COUNTRIES, ESPECIALLY ECONOMIC COOPERATION BASED ON LONG-TERM ACCORDS. They stated that the 1970 Moscow treaty will continue to be the basis of mutual relations and declared themselves to be in favor of the speediest favorable conclusion of the CSCE meeting in Madrid. These are undoubtedly THE POSITIVE RESULTS OF THE MOSCOW TALKS.

However, the ISSUE OF THE PLANNED DEPLOYMENT OF NEW U.S. NUCLEAR MISSILES IN THE FRG AND FOUR OTHER WEST EUROPEAN STATES AT THE END OF THIS YEAR was the most important problem of the meeting between the Soviet leaders and the FRG chancellor. CRUCIAL DIFFERENCES IN VIEWS on this problem, which is of vital importance for all Europe, occurred. The Soviet leaders stressed that the deployment of these new weapons as part of the first nuclear strike is to help NATO regain military superiority over the USSR and its allies and radically change the strategic situation in Europe to the advantage of the West.

These plans, as Moscow stressed, assign the FRG the role of military range from which the missiles targeted against the Warsaw Pact countries are to be launched. "IN FACT THIS WOULD AMOUNT TO REVIVING THE DANGER OF UNLEASHING A WAR AGAINST THE USSR FROM GERMAN TERRITORY," Y. ANDROPOV SAID. Should those new American weapons be deployed, THE USSR AND ITS ALLIES WILL TAKE COUNTERMEASURES TO ENSURE THEIR SECURITY. In this way the balance of power will be restored, but this will be done at a higher level, which will be more dangerous to peace.

WHAT DOES THE FRG WANT TO ACHIEVE AS A RESULT OF THE DEPLOYMENT OF NEW AMERICAN MISSILES ON ITS TERRITORY? Y. Andropov asked Chancellor Kohl pointblank, adding unequivocally: AFTER THE NEW MISSILES HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED the military threat to the FRG will increase several times over and "CERTAIN COMPLICATIONS IN USSR-FRG RELATIONS WILL BE INEVITABLE. AS FOR THE GERMANS IN THE FRG AND THE GDR, THEY WOULD HAVE TO VIEW EACH OTHER THROUGH A THICK FOREST OF MISSILES, AS SOMEONE SAID RECENTLY." Would it not be better, the Soviet arguments continued, TO EXPLOIT THE POSSIBILITIES FOR ACHIEVING AGREEMENT, which would make allowances for the interests of the two sides and reduce the medium-range nuclear weapons? AS LONG AS THE MISSILES ARE NOT DEPLOYED SUCH AN AGREEMENT IS STILL POSSIBLE.

Chancellor Kohl acted in Moscow as a SPOKESMAN FOR AND DEFENDER OF THE AMERICAN NUCLEAR STRATEGY IN EUROPE. He also defended the American negotiating tactics at the Geneva disarmament talks. These tactics, as he was told in Moscow, boil down to MERELY FEIGNING NEGOTIATIONS, TO PUTTING FORWARD DEMANDS FOR THE ONE-SIDED DISARMAMENT OF THE USSR, AND TO CONCEALING PREPARATIONS FOR DEPLOYING NEW MISSILES IN EUROPE. One may gain the impression that Chancellor Kohl counts -- just as the U.S. Administration does -- ON THE USSR's MAKING ONE-SIDED CONCESSIONS AFTER THE NEW MISSILES HAVE BEEN DEPLOYED. This is an illusion, Moscow cautioned, while Y. Andropov stressed: "THIS IS A PROFOUND AND DANGEROUS ERROR."

Unfortunately, Chancellor Kohl did not take a stand which, as he promised, would make allowances for the security interests of the USSR and its allies. The opposition parties in the FRG, especially the SPD, which, accused him of NOT EXPLOITING THE OPPORTUNITY TO ISSUE A POSITIVE SIGNAL IN THE MATTER OF MILITARY DETENTE, criticized Kohl's stand in Moscow. Some commentators and politicians from the government camp in the FRG have suggested that by accepting the armament plans of the United States Kohl wanted to safeguard certain West German interests in Moscow, especially economic interests, AGAINST THE EXPECTED "DROP IN TEMPERATURE" OF EAST-WEST RELATIONS TOWARD THE END OF THIS YEAR, AFTER THE DEPLOYMENT OF THE NEW MISSILES HAS BEGUN.

It is worth noting that Helmut Kohl TRIED TO DENY IN MOSCOW, TO NO EFFECT, THAT THERE ARE THOSE IN THE FRG WHO ADVOCATE THE REVISION OF THE PRESENT BORDERS IN EUROPE and to ignore the fact that members of his own government spread such slogans. HE ALSO DENIED THAT EXTREMELY RIGHTWING FORCES EXIST IN THE FRG. There is no doubt that he could not help noticing that HIS STATEMENTS ON THE SUBJECT OF THE EFFORTS TO ACHIEVE THE "UNITY OF THE GERMAN PEOPLE" MET WITH THE DISAPPROVING INDIFFERENCE OF HIS HOSTS.

In Moscow Chancellor Kohl was reminded of HIS GOVERNMENT'S GREAT RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE FUTURE STATE OF RELATIONS BETWEEN EAST AND WEST IN EUROPE.

LAW ON IMPROVING LABOR REMUNERATION SYSTEM

AU061750 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 83 pp 6-7

["Law on the Basic Principles of Improving the Labor Remuneration System and the Distribution of Working People's Incomes"]

[Text] The profound changes that have taken place in the forceful development of the forces of production in constantly modernizing the material-technical basis of the economy, especially in the interval since the Ninth RCP Congress, have ensured the necessary conditions to raise the socioeconomic activity onto a higher level and to constantly improve the material and cultural living standard of all our people, the supreme goal of our party's policy.

Workers democracy deepened, the masses' direct participation in leading the economy and social activity has been ensured, and the responsibility of the collectives of working people in working out and implementing the plan, and in judiciously managing the wealth entrusted to them by society, has increased.

Taking into account the current stage of socioeconomic development, the requirements for improving the financial-economic mechanism, and the need to strengthen workers self-management and the organizational framework of workers democracy, it is necessary to improve labor remuneration and the distribution of working people's incomes in order to most determinedly apply the socialist principle of remuneration according to the quantity, quality, and importance of work performed and so that incomes are directly determined by the work performed and by the results achieved.

As owners, producers and end users, the working people are fully responsible for the proper management of the socialist property of all our people and their incomes will be closely linked to the fulfillment of the production plan, to increasing labor productivity, and to economic efficiency in the overall activity.

Work is an honorable duty for all members of society. Each citizen has the right and duty -- in accordance with the constitution -- to carry out a useful activity in our society that will guarantee him the necessary living means and his cultural development.

Labor remuneration and the other incomes of the working people reflect the contribution made by everyone to fulfilling the production plan and to developing the society's material and cultural production. No one can receive wages and profits without working. No one can have a guaranteed income if he does not work and if he does not produce in keeping with his duty at his workplace.

There is no ceiling for individual incomes which are in keeping with the production achieved.

Within the framework of the labor remuneration system the principle of equal remuneration for equal work is firmly applied, thus creating conditions in which appropriate incomes are ensured for all working people in keeping with the work performed.

Along with the increase in production and labor productivity and the improvement in product quality, economic efficiency, and profitability, the working people's incomes will increase as well.

For this reason, and on the basis of the decision of the RCP National Conference of December 1982 and the program endorsed by the RCP Central Committee plenum of 29-30 June 1983 regarding the firm application of the principles of workers self-management and self-administration, improvement of the economic-financial mechanism, the labor remuneration system, and an increase in labor remuneration in the current 5-year plan, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I

Strengthening Workers Self-Management and Self-Administration, the Working People's Responsibility for the Management of Units and for the Results Achieved, and Improving the Labor Remuneration System

Article 1. In keeping with the principles of workers self-management and economic-financial self-adminstration, the working people's collectives are responsible for maintaining, better using, and developing the sector entrusted to them in order to achieve maximum efficiency and profitability that will completely cover expenses, ensure the creation of the unit's own funds, an increase in the incomes derived from work by working personnel, and the greater participation of the working people in creating the necessary resources and in the society's general development.

The working people -- as owners of the means of production which belong to all our people, as producers and end users, are directly responsible for the effective leadership of each socialist unit, for the judicious and effective management of all material and financial means entrusted to them by all our people, and for the economic and financial results achieved in fulfilling the tasks devolving on them under the uniform national socioeconomic development plan.

Article 2. The Working People's Council is directly responsible for the proper management and development of the socialist property entrusted to the working people's collective in the given unit and is obligated to take the necessary measures to more forcefully increase labor productivity, to make complete and intensive use of production capacities, to better utilize material resources, to strictly observe the consumption and stockpiling norms, to rationally make use of the labor force, to constantly improve professional training, and to firmly apply the provisions regarding perfecting the labor remuneration system and mobilizing the complete technical-productive potential in units to achieve larger high-quality production at lower expense.

The general meeting of the working people discusses and adopts decisions on the overall economic-financial activity of managing and constantly developing the socialist property entrusted to the working people's collective; it exercises constant control over how the working people's council, its executive bureau, and the leadership personnel are fulfilling their tasks and acting to fulfill the plan provisions.

Article 3. The labor remuneration of all workers is based on the socialist principle of remuneration according to quantity, quality, and social importance of the work performed, that is, in accordance with the contribution made to developing the material and cultural production of the entire society and with the results achieved in work.

Work is the basic criterion according to which each person's contribution to developing the unit to which he belongs and his contribution to the society's progress is estimated; work is necessary for the shaping, assertion, and varigated development of the human personality.

Our socialist society ensures the right to work and creates the necessary conditions so that everyone has a workplace in the field of material production, in scientific-technical and sociocultural activity in keeping with his aptitudes, his training, and the development requirements of society.

Article 4. The labor remuneration system ensures the material incentive of the working people to increase production, labor productivity, and economic efficiency; it ensures an equitable distribution of incomes derived from work in an appropriate ratio of minimum and maximum individual incomes.

The shape of the overall contract remuneration system is expanding and is being generally applied in all economic units.

Along with tariff remuneration, working personnel benefit from additional incomes -- as a variable part of remuneration -- through supplementary pay under the contract system, profit sharing, bonuses and other incentives, increases, allowances, and compensations envisaged by the law.

Article 5. The working people are paid in accordance with the work performed and the results achieved.

When the planned production is exceeded, incomes will increase accordingly and there is no ceiling.

When the production plan is not fulfilled or when duties at the workplace are not honored, remuneration will decrease accordingly without ensuring a guaranteed income.

Article 6. Labor remuneration must be directly correlated with the increase in individual labor productivity and in the entire unit.

The increase in labor productivity must be greater than the increase in individual incomes and in the income of the entire unit, and in all economic branches and sectors of the national economy so as to ensure both the funds necessary for increasing the working people's incomes and resources in order to cover the state's general expenses.

Article 7. When there is no way that the overall capacity available in units will be fully used for production tasks, measures have to be taken to reshuffle personnel in conformity with the conditions of fulfilling the plan tasks.

The collective leadership bodies are obligated to retain only the working personnel that is needed for an effective production process and to reassign available personnel to other productive activities, repair work, maintenance, construction, or other activities in the units within the same group, the same ministry, or in other ministries. These personnel will be paid by the units in which they carry out their activity in keeping with work performed and with the law.

Article 8. To judiciously use the labor force in each unit, all categories of personnel, including leadership personnel and those in the administration apparatus, irrespective of the system of remuneration, shall perform their work on the basis of labor norms scientifically substantiated and established in keeping with the technical parameters regarding the operation of machines and equipment, and in keeping with the quantity of work needed and with better organization of the production process and work.

Labor norms must be substantiated so that they ensure less actual work and the fulfillment of the planned labor productivity.

Article 9. The remuneration of personnel is differentiated according to branches, sub-branches and activities and in keeping with their importance for the country's socioeconomic development.

In branches, sub-branches, and activities, tariff remuneration is differentiated according to grades and positions and in keeping with the level of training and the degree of responsibility required for the fulfillment of tasks, as well as with the conditions in which work is performed.

The structural coefficient of the tariff remuneration system for skilled workers is set between 1 and 1.355 for the basic first category and between 1 and 1.905 for the basic maximum category.

Chapter II

Expanding and Generalizing the Overall Contract System

Article 10. Beginning 1 September 1983 the form of overall contract remuneration system will be generally applied in economic units in industry, construction-assembly, agriculture, transportation, scientific research and technological development, in design, and in other sectors.

The overall contract system includes workers, foremen, engineers, technicians, and other categories of personnel, including leadership personnel in enterprises, factories, plants, sections, workshops, brigades, worksites, plantations, farms, teams, and other such organization forms.

Along with the personnel directly involved in production, the overall contract system also includes personnel active in repairs and maintenance, tool sheds, domestic transportation, storage rooms, operational departments, and other sectors of activity contributing to fulfilling the plan tasks devolving on the given enterprise.

Article 11. Within the framework of the overall contract remuneration system, a working people's collective assumes the task -- on the basis of a contract that is concluded with the unit or, as the case may be, with the immediately superior body -- of performing a certain kind of work or of producing a certain quantity of products in keeping with the efficiency and quality established, while the unit is obligated to ensure the appropriate organizational and material-technical conditions for performing that work and to pay for the work performed the sum of money stipulated in the contract.

The overall contract system is applied: in industry to produce a whole product or to perform a certain type of work or, as the case may be, to achieve the item-specified production; in construction-assembly to build a block of apartments, an industrial hall, a bridge, a road, a powerline, or other complete projects, or a number of works; in agriculture to achieve a certain production of grains, vegetables, meat, milk, or other products; in other branches or sectors to achieve the planned item-specified production expressed in specific units such as meters drilled, tons of oil extracted, cubic meters of wood in forestry operations, and tons transported.

Article 12. The amount of remuneration due to personnel paid by the overall contract system is established in direct accordance with the quantity and quality of item-specified products manufactured without limit both concerning the overfulfillment and the nonfulfillment of the plan tasks.

The incomes of personnel paid according to the overall contract system increase in step with the increase in the individual labor productivity and in the overall unit.

When production tasks are fulfilled with a smaller number of personnel or when additional production is achieved with the same number of personnel, they will benefit from appropriately higher incomes.

When production tasks or the conditions envisaged in the overall contract system are not fulfilled, the incomes of the workers will decrease accordingly.

Article 13. In keeping with the characteristics of certain branches or activities, the forms of the remuneration system will be applied -- under the conditions envisaged by the law -- on the basis of percentage quotas, commissions, or tariffs. In domestic trade, public catering, and tourism all administration personnel and workers will be paid on the basis of commissions expressed in quotas of 10,000, 1,000, or 100 lei sales or, as the case may be, services rendered; in foreign trade enterprises and in departments authorized to deal in foreign trade operations, personnel will be paid on the basis of quotas applied to the value of exports and imports and on the basis of the foreign currency contribution achieved.

Article 14. For technical and economic personnel, personnel in other specialized fields, and for administration and other type of personnel not included in the overall contract system, concrete work tasks are established on the basis of work norms and regulations by specifying the quantity and quality of work to be performed, deadlines, and other such obligations in keeping with the nature of the work. Labor remuneration in the case of such personnel is carried out in accordance with the tasks fulfilled and with the conditions established.

Article 15. Beginning 1 September 1983 all leadership, technical, economic, and other personnel, including ministers, personnel from ministries, and other central and local bodies coordinating the economic activity, as well as personnel from industrial centrals, will be paid in accordance with the average achieved throughout their subordinated economic units and in keeping with the degree of fulfilling 2-4 plan indexes -- commodity production, export plan, labor productivity, net production, and other specific indexes.

Chapter III

Increasing the Variable Part of Remuneration

Article 16. Within the framework of measures aimed at improving the remuneration system, the share of the variable part in the total amount of workers incomes derived from the planned remuneration fund is increasing, especially with regard to the supplementary amount achieved through the contract system, participation in the production process, profit sharing and distribution, and export stimulation, bonuses for special achievements, bonuses for saving materials, labor force, and other materials.

The variable part of the incomes of personnel will amount to 25 percent of the remuneration fund in 1985, while the tariff remuneration will be 75 percent.

Article 17. Beginning 1 September 1983 and if the plan is fulfilled, the participation fund of the working people in fulfilling the production, achieving profits, and distributing them will represent 4 percent of the remuneration fund of the economy.

Within the framework of the 4-percent average envisaged in paragraph 1, a higher participation fund differentiated in accordance with the share of the export production within the overall production will be ensured in units fulfilling the export production, as well as in units delivering subassemblies, spare par s, and other basic products which are included in those products designed for export.

As for the other units, a fund will be ensured for all personnel -- if plan tasks are fulfilled -- to participate in the production process, in profits and in the distribution of profits; this fund will represent 3.5 percent of the planned remuneration fund and 4 percent in mining and oil extraction units.

Within the framework of the percentages envisaged in paragraphs 1-3, the profit quotas for creating the fund for the working people's participation in the production process, achieving profits and distributing them will be established in a differentiated manner in the uniform national socioeconomic development plan for ministries, other central bodies, executive county committees, and of the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

Participation in the production process, in making profits and distributing them will be granted every quarter in keeping with profits achieved up to a limit of 50 percent of the planned funds for the given periods. The difference resulting from profits achieved under the plan and the sums of money due to profits from overfulfillment of the plan will be granted in a differentiated manner in keeping with annual results achieved.

Article 18. Beginning 1 September 1983 the personnel in sociocultural institutions, from ministries, and the other central and local bodies, as well as in the other state institutions will receive annual bonuses from a 3-3.5 percent fund derived from the planned remuneration fund.

Article 19. Beginning 1 September 1983 the quota for creating the bonus fund for special achievements by personnel in economic units will amount to 2 percent of the planned remuneration fund.

Article 20. The sums of money due to personnel in the form of profit sharing, incentives for export, annual bonuses, as well as other kind of bonuses or payments, will be granted under the conditions envisaged by the law and in keeping with economic results achieved and without any ceilings.

The sums of money due to leadership and administration personnel, such as profit-sharing and bonuses, are established at least in the same proportion as the sums of money due to the other categories of personnel in a given unit.

Article 21. The extra pay for uninterrupted length of service in the same unit will be increased and will be granted according to the following percentage quotas from tariff remuneration:

uninterrupted length of service in the same unit	for personnel from all branches and sectors, except those under b and c	for personnel in mining industry working aboveground	for personnel in mining industry units working underground; for workers, operation personnel, and locomotive mechanics in exploitation units of railroads subordinated to the Ministry of Transport and Telecommunications whose activity is directly linked to traffic security; for dockers, port installation operators and wharf operators
0	A	B	C
1 - 3 years	-	3 percent	4 percent
Ent			
3 - 5 years	3 percent	4 percent	5 percent
5 - 10 years	6 percent	6 percent	8 percent
10 - 15 years	9 percent	9 percent	11 percent
15 - 20 years	12 percent	12 percent	14 percent
more than 20 years	15 percent	15 percent	18 percent

The extra pay for uninterrupted length of service in the same unit will be granted in all sectors and will also be used in calculating pensions.

Workers benefit from the extra pay for uninterrupted length of service in the same unit in keeping with the increased quotas envisaged under paragraph 1 from the date of the increase in the tariff remuneration in each branch or sector of activity.

Chapter IV

Increase in Tariff Remuneration

Article 22. Beginning 1 September 1983 the tariff remuneration of all working personnel will gradually be increased.

The date when the tariff remuneration will be increased in each branch and activity will be established by State Council decree.

If work time is completely used and if labor norms and the production plan are fulfilled, the minimum tariff remuneration -- when the remuneration increase is applied in each branch or activity -- will total 1,500 lei, while the minimum income, including the moneys due from the variable part of the remuneration, will total 1,700 lei per month.

Article 23. The increase in the tariff remuneration of workers will be carried out by preserving on the whole the structure of remunerations per branches, which is in keeping with the current stage of our country's socioeconomic development. The ratio between the minimum tariff remuneration and the maximum tariff remuneration in the economy will continue to be 1 to 5.52.

Chapter V

The Planning and Availability of the Remuneration Fund

Article 24. The remuneration fund is established per product unit of work and per project, depending on the time needed for it, on the quality conditions, and the number of personnel necessary on the basis of norms and regulations established in keeping with the level of technical equipment and of applied technologies and under conditions of better organizing the production process and work.

Each unit must ensure a strict correlation between the remuneration fund and the item-specified production, the commodity production sold and cashed, the export plan, product quality, the norms of raw material, other material, fuel and energy consumption, and other planned qualitative indexes.

Article 25. The remuneration fund resulted from the total of individual rights of all working personnel in economic units, which are established by law, is made avaialable by banks within the limit of the planned remuneration fund which is calculated in keeping with the fulfillment of the item-specified production and in close correlation with the increase in labor productivity, in the export plan, in the value of the net production of the production sold and cashed, and in correlation with other indexes as the case may be.

Chapter VI

Final Dispositions

Article 26. The conditions of applying the form of the overall contract remuneration system and other forms of remuneration specific to some branches or activities, the conditions of creating and distributing the fund for participating in the production process, in profit-making and sharing, as well as the conditions for calculating and making the remuneration fund available will be established by State Council decree.

Article 27. The Council of Ministers, the ministries, the other central bodies and the executive county committees and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council are obliged to take measures aimed at applying the provisions of the present law to the letter.

The bodies mentioned under paragraph 1 and the collective leadership bodies in each unit are fully responsible for the manner in which the socialist principle of remuneration is applied, and for the manner in which the funds designated for both production costs and consumption costs are managed and utilized.

Article 28. Any dispositions contrary to the present law are abrogated.

NEW NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL PROGRAM PUBLISHED

AU071155 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 2 Jul 83 pp 1, 3

["National Program Designed to Ensure Safe and Stable Agricultural Productions by Increasing the Soil Productive Potential, Better Organizing and Coordinating Land Utilization, Cultivating All Available Land, Irrigating Approximately 55-60 Percent of the Arable Land, and Performing Drainage and Antierosion Operations," adoped by the Grand National Assembly (GNA) at its 1 July session]

[Text] In view of the fact that agriculture constitutes one of the basic branches of the national economy, the RCP program -- which established the basic directions of development of Romanian society along the path of socialism and communism in a comprehensive and uniform manner -- centered the agrarian policy on achieving a modern, intensive, and highly productive agriculture.

Throughout the period covered by the program, particular attention will be devoted to measures to increase the agricultural and arable land available and to preserve and increase the productive potential of the land stock, since the land constitutes, in the concept of the party and of its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, our people's most valuable national asset and a basic factor for obtaining larger agricultural productions and better meeting agricultural and food requirements.

The soil and weather conditions prevailing in our country and the experience of every year in agricultural production highlight the need for national material and human efforts to preserve and ameliorate the land and increase its productive potential, and to organize and completely utilize the land stock.

Because resources for expanding the agricultural area are limited and because our country's rapid socioeconomic development involves growing requirements for land, the entire society must take care to wisely manage the land stock and must make consistent efforts to develop it.

Variable soil and weather conditions -- alternating long periods of drought and excessive humidity in the major agricultural areas, soil erosion, and landslides -- are the factors that can cause crop losses and great differences between production levels from one year to another. As a result, the technical-material and labor resources and the experience and knowledge of cadres available in the agricultural sector cannot be completely utilized for obtaining large and stable crops throughout the country. Those factors made it necessary to devise a consistent program for the organization and utilization of the entire arable area of the country and for expanding irrigation, drainage, antierosion, and other land amelioration and water management operations.

On the basis of a profound understanding of the realities prevailing in our country, the party program stated: "Measures will be taken to prevent the loss of agricultural areas, and drainage, damming, and other land amelioration operations will be carried out to increase the area of agricultural, particularly arable, land and to increase soil fertility. Intensified efforts will be made to implement the national program on recovering degraded land. The irrigation program will be implemented and by about 1990 over 5 million hectares should be irrigated, that is to say, almost the entire area that can be irrigated."

The party leadership and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, have always given great attention to increasing the agricultural area and to judiciously managing, ameliorating, and utilizing the land, that being a requirement of a national interest.

For that purpose, considerable investment funds were allocated to agriculture after the ninth party congress; at the same time various measures were worked out through the years to ensure a better utilization of land resources. The efforts made by the st[illegible] in the area of land amelioration alone are illustrated by more than 27 billion lei i[illegible]vested in irrigation, over 8 billion lei in drainage, 7 billion lei in combating soil erosion, and 18 billion lei in complex antiflood operations and reservoirs. To that one should add the important contribution made by agricultural units and by individuals to carrying out land amelioration within both extensive systems and locally. By the end of last year 2.38 million hectares were irrigated compared to 230 thousand hectares in 1965; 2,576,000 hectares were drained, soil erosion was stopped on 1,718,000 hectares, and 1.61 million hectares were protected against flooding; during this period the agricultural area increased by 172.7 thousand hectares, and the arable area by 53.6 thousand hectares. Both state enterprises and cooperatives carried out land amelioration work which helped increase the potential of the land and agricultural production.

From an examination of the current stage and manner of implementation of the party program on increasing and utilizing agricultural, particularly arable, land and on expanding irrigation, drainage, and antierosion measures, it appears that, in general, the activities carried out in this important sector of agriculture fall short of the norms established in the program. By the end of 1982, 25.9 thousand hectares failed to be added to the agricultural area as planned, and 44.7 thousand hectares to the arable area. In the first 2 years of the 5-year plan 131 thousand hectares failed to be irrigated and 205 thousand hectares to be drained. Other failings also affected the implementation of tasks to increase the agricultural area and to perform land amelioration:

--The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and the people's councils failed to show sufficient concern with the management of the entire land stock and to take resolute measures to completely recover, according to the party decisions and the law, land areas temporarily diverted as sites for investment projects.

-- The economic ministries, other central bodies, and people's councils did not act responsibly enough to prevent land waste and to site all socioeconomic facilities only on land unsuitable for agriculture, so as not to detract from the arable area of the country.

-- Resolute steps were not taken to organize the land and rational crop rotation systems in all the units and to carry out liming, scarification, soil loosening and levelling, and other land amelioration operations that can increase soil fertility and amelioration operations that can increase soil fertility and its rational exploitation.

-- Work was not completed in some of the extensive irrigation systems, particularly regarding drainage and water loss prevention through canals; as a result, extensive areas, such as the Baragan Plain and southern Oltenia were affected by excessive humidity.

-- The favorable conditions existing in some areas for furrow irrigation were not uniformly capitalized upon, while in some areas where that method was used, there were delays in levelling the land.

-- After irrigation and drainage systems were completed, agricultural units carried out few agricultural and soil amelioration operations and did not apply the agricultural methods suitable to those particular areas.

-- Not all canals and dams were efficiently cleaned and not all facilities and machinery repaired, and as a result some of them do not function at the planned capacity. Similarly, old systems were not maintained and utilized properly.

-- Although the plan envisaged coordination between land amelioration and water management operations, gaps were caused by delays in the completion of systems and in the efficient utilization of the land;

-- Antierosion techniques, crop rotation, and appropriate crop-structuring were insufficiently practiced in hilly areas, both in those that were treated against soil erosion and others, and consequently the erosion process continues.

In order to implement the program on increasing the agricultural, particularly arable, area, to expand irrigation, drainage, and antierosion and water management operations are underway. Equipment is not utilized to capacity and duly maintained. There are deficiencies concerning the efficient utilization of material, cash, and manpower resources.

The party bodies and people's councils are not making enough effort to involve the entire population in work designed to increase the agricultural and arable areas, in tending and improving pastures, eliminating excess humidity, and especially in local irrigation.

The program we are submitting to the GNA for discussion and endorsement is designed to implement the task of increasing the agricultural area to 15 million hectares by 1985, and the arable area to 10 million; to make up for the arrears in the area of irrigation and drainage and to organize mass actions with the participation of all the people, so that by the end of 1989 we should have over 5 million hectares of irrigated land as envisaged in the party program; of that, 4 million hectares should be irrigated as a first stage, i.e. by the end of the current 5-year plan.

I. On Increasing the Agricultural Area, and Particularly the Arable Area, and on Organizing and Utilizing the Entire Land Stock

Currently our country has 14,964,000 hectares of agricultural land, of which 9.87 million hectares are arable land, which means 0.67 hectares agricultural land and 0.44 hectares arable land per capita. In the course of the current 5-year plan the agricultural area must increase to at least 15 million hectares, and the arable area to 10 million hectares.

This particularly important task will be implemented through the addition of more land for agricultural purposes, and by improving the utilization of the land stock as follows:

		-- thousand hectares by end of year --		
utilization	In existence on 31 Dec. 1982	Plan 1983	Provisions: 1984	1985
agricultural area of which:	14,964.1	14,990	14,995	15,010
-- arable	9,870.3	9,940	9,970	10,000
-- pastures	3,041.9	2,938	2,920	2,905
-- hayfields	1,397.7	1,430	1,430	1,430
-- vineyards and nurseries for vine stocks	299.9	317	310	310
-- orchards and fruit-tree nurseries	351.4	365	365	365

The increase of the agricultural area by 45.9 thousand hectares by 1985 compared to 1982 will be achieved through hydromelioration operations carried out under the program on

integral improvement and exploitation of the Danube delta, through continued antiflooding damming, better organization of localities, and cultivation of nonagricultural land available in each county.

Over the same period, the increase of the arable area by 129.7 thousand hectares will be achieved through the cultivation of land in the Danube delta, the cultivation of dammed river banks, the amelioration and treatment of excessively humid and saline land, the plowing of pastures, the limitation of land taken up by roads, and the elimination of clusters of trees and shrubs which are not required for soil protection.

As vineyards and fruit trees in the plains belonging to socialist units gradually end their production cycle, they will be removed and replaced by new plantations located in hilly areas, on slopes, around existing vineyards and orchards, so that these areas can be cultivated intensively and utilized more economically.

The existing vineyards and orchards will be further modernized and improved, and individual farmers will be assisted in the cultivation of vineyards scattered on the outskirts of localities.

In order to increase the production potential of natural pastures, 2 million hectares will be seeded and extra seeded; of that, 1 million hectares will be incorporated in crop rotation systems and sown to mixed grasses and perennial pulses.

Natural pastures will be levelled, patches of brush and brambles will be cleared, the soil will be limed and fertilized, and grazing will be systematically organized to ensure rational exploitation.

About 3 million hectares of forests suitable for grazing will be tended and improved in order to complement fodder resources.

Saline and water-logged plots will be further identified and utilized for fish-farming, while strongly eroded areas -- precipices, ravines, and the path of torrents -- will be wooded.

In order to increase the productive potential of the land, 1.5 million tons of lime will be distributed on an area of 270 thousand hectares of acid and alkaline soil, all resources of organic fertilizers will be utilized, as well as increased quantities of chemical fertilizers. Thus, in 1985, 280-300 kg of active substances will be allocated per arable vineyard and orchard hectare, and that quantity will be increased to 350-400 kg by 1990. Natural pastures will also be fertilized according to program.

The implementation of county programs of agricultural and soil amelioration will ensure the completion, by 1985, of the entire cycle of scarifications on 579 thousand hectares and deep soil loosening on 5,475,000 hectares, which adds up to the entire area of land that needs such operations.

The entire program of agricultural and soil amelioration will be based on soil studies, agrochemical tests, and soil quality studies, and on the production characteristics of each field throughout the country.

The entire land stock will be managed uniformly, and the territory of each agricultural unit will be systematized and organized. Each agricultural unit will establish the number and area of crop rotation systems on the basis of crop structure and of the production tasks of the unit; crops will be economically grouped according to conditions, to the relief and location of the fields, and to whether the soil is irrigated, nonirrigated or treated against erosion. Smaller crop rotation systems should be established by organizing them for each agricultural unit, farm, or group of farms, so as to ensure rational exploitation of the land, efficient utilization of machinery, lower fuel consumption, higher-quality work, and a better production and labor organization.

In order to ensure the complete implementation of the program on increasing and managing the entire land stock, resolute steps will be taken to preclude any waste of land. Sites for investment projects will be reduced as much as possible; such projects will be placed primarily on arid land or such as is unsuitable for agriculture, within built-up and industrial areas. All land holders will completely utilize each plot of agricultural land and every available space in courtyards, enterprises, and town and village precincts.

II. On the Performance of Irrigation, Drainage, and Antierosion Conservation

In accordance with the current stage of and with the areas that can and must be improved, the volume of operations that is to be carried out is the following:

-- thousand hectares --

Operation	Potential area	Area improved by 31 Dec 1982	Area still to be improved
1. Irrigation	5,500	2,380	3,120
2. Drainage	5,530	2,576	2,954
3. Antierosion conservation	5,300	1,718	3,582

In keeping with the directions and recommendations of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, by the end of 1985 the entire agricultural area of the Constanta, Tulcea, and Braila Counties and of the Ilfov agricultural sector will be irrigated, while all excessively moist areas in Maramures, Satu Mare, Salaj, Bihor, Arad, Timis, Caras-Severin, and Brasov will be drained.

The program, drawn up on the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's guidelines and recommendations, envisages the following:

-- the uniform achievement of land amelioration, in coordination with water management measures and with hydropower and forestry systems, within each hydrographic basin;

-- in order to rationally utilize irrigated land, consideration will be given to the organization of the land and of crop rotation systems in small fields, which should permit a better crop distribution and rotation, more efficient utilization of machinery and manpower, and uniform crop watering;

-- rational utilization of all water resources of the Danube, of internal rivers, lakes, and ponds, of subsoil and used waters in efficient conditions, both within extensive and local irrigation systems;

-- priority will be given to the irrigation of particularly dry areas;

-- development of irrigation networks within a national hydrotechnical system. The Danube-Jiu-Olt-Arges hydrotechnical system will be implemented in order to utilize water resources from the hydrographic basins of those rivers and to irrigate an area of over 500,000 hectares that cannot be economically irrigated directly from the Danube. The hydrographic basins of the Siret and of other waterways will be organized in order to ensure the irrigation, primarily, of agricultural areas in the Moldavian Plateau, while the remaining water will be channeled through the Siret-Ialomita canal to irrigate the northern Baragan Plain; part of the waters of the rivers crossed on the way will also be used for the same purpose;

-- furrow irrigation will be practiced on the largest possible areas wherever the terrain permits. Where required, water will also be chanelled along terrain curves gravitationally, in order to save energy; this irrigation system should be employed in vineyards and orchards, too;

-- land amelioration operations should employ technologies and equipment that require a reduced consumption of energy, materials, and manpower. In the same concept, old systems will be updated through the replacement of thermal aggregates that require large fuel consumption;

-- in apportioning water management operations and irrigation capacities, account will be taken of the quantity and distribution of precipitation throughout the year; watering norms should vary according to area with a view to supplementing the quantity of water required for the crops;

-- excessive moisture will be eliminated from agricultural land, particularly in the west and north of the country, by regulating the upper basins of waterways, with a view to retaining the water and complementing drainage operations. A Somes-Crisuri-Mures canal will be built to transfer water among the hydrographic basins of those rivers and to avert flooding and excessive moisture; at the same time, an additional source of irrigation will be thus made available for dry periods;

-- drainage systems will be built so that they can be utilized for irrigation in drought years. Already existing canals should be incorporated into the design of drainage networks that are to be added in the west and north of the country;

-- the purpose of all land amelioration projects is to permit large, stable, and efficient productions in all conditions, and they should be carried out and utilized accordingly.

1. Irrigation

In order to implement the provisions of the party program on irrigating the entire agriculutural area that can be irrigated, work will be intensified to irrigate 4 million hectares by 1985, and measures will be taken to irrigate 5.5 million hectares by 1989.

For that purpose, 1,620,000 hectares will be irrigated in the 1983-85 period, and 1,500,000 hectares in the 1986-89 period, as follows:

-- thousand hectares --

Operation	Situation on 31 Dec 1983	1983 plan	Provisions: 1984	1985	total 1985	1986-1989	total 1989
Overall irrigation of which:	2,380	535	535	550	4,000	1,500	5,500
-- irrigation systems	1,951	331	442	458	3,182	1,350	4,532
-- local systems	429	204	93	92	818	150	968

Existing systems on 184,000 hectares will be updated and expanded by 1985 by replacing thermal power aggregates which require large fuel consumption.

The principal source of water for existing and future irrigation systems is the Danube. As the irrigated areas expand, especially in the south and east of the country, internal rivers will provide more water through the construction of reservoirs in the upper basins of waterways and through transfers among basins.

For the first stage of the program, in which 4 million hectares are to be irrigated, the Danube will supply an area of over 2,500,000 hectares, and internal rivers about 1,500,000 hectares, through the utilization of waterways (especially in the Siret, Prut, Arges, Olt, Ialomita, and Buzau basins), of water accumulations in the existing lakes, and through the construction of new multipurpose reservoirs before 1985.

Aside from the reservoirs, water intakes, and overflow drainage planned for this period, some projects of the coming 5-year plan will be moved forward. At the same time, studies and work will begin on the Danube-Olt-Arges major hydrotechnical systems and on hydrographic basins in Moldavia.

In order to expand irrigation in the coming 5-year plan and to cover all the area that can be irrigated, comprehensive and uniform systematization work will be carried out in the various hydrographic basins in order to satisfy all water requirements. The reservoirs required on internal rivers for irrigation will be built in conjunction with antiflooding protection and with other water requirements, such as drinking and industrial water supplies, electrical energy production, fish-growing, and so forth.

2. Drainage

Drainage work will be carried out comprehensively, throughout whole hydrographic basins, and in conjunction with water management work, in view of the need to retain as much water as possible up stream so as to prevent flooding and to supply water at times of slight precipitation.

In the first, 1983-85,period drainage will be carried out within local systems on an area of 1,185,000 hectares, and older drainage systems, especially in the north and west, will be expanded and renewed on an area of almost 460,000 hectares. The work will be parceled out over a number of years as follows:

-- thousand hectares--

Drainage operations	Situation on 31 Dec 1982	Plan 1983	Provisions: 1984	1985	total 1985	1986-90
Overall drainage of which:	2,576.5	425	333.4	426.6	3,761.5	1,200
-- systems	2,238.9	405	263.4	381.6	3,308.9	1,200
-- local	337.6	20	50	45	452.6	-
Supplementary drainage	x	100.7	153.2	205.2	x	230

During this period, all excessive moisture will be practically eliminated in the counties of Maramures, Satu Mare, Bihor, Salaj, Arad, Timis, Caras-Severin, and Brasov.

In the second, 1986-90,period drainage work will be intensively continued in the other parts of the country affected by excessive humidity, so that by 1990 the overall area drained will total about 5 million hectares.

In order to carry out this program, anti-flooding operations will be performed and river beds will be regulated and dammed, especially in the hydrographic basins of the rivers Somes, Crisuri, Mures, Olt, Arges, Ialomita, Calamatui, Buzau, Birlad, and so forth.

Drainage networks will be designed so that canals should be placed in the lowest areas, using natural valleys as transfer routes; in areas with longer slopes, drainage canals will be made to follow terrain curves. In the western systems stress will be put on renewing and rebuilding the old networks of canals.

Agricultural units will carry out annual work, with their own means and manpower, to evacuate the water from their fields through ditches and troughs, by levelling and shaping the terrain, through scarification and deep earth loosening, and through other specific soil amelioration operations.

3. Anti-Erosion Conservation

In order to preserve fertile soil on erosion-prone slopes, to recover strongly degraded soil in hilly areas, and to protect reservoirs, in the 1983-85 period amelioration work will be carried out on 980,000 hectares, and the total area thus improved will total 2,626,000 hectares by 1985.

Through the work that will be further carried out, conditions will be created for implementing the party program by 1990, that is to say, for completing all land amelioration projects throughout the country.

Anti-erosion preservation work will be distributed over a number of years as follows:

-- thousand hectares --

Operation	Situation on 31 Dec 1982	Plan 1983	Provisions: 1984	1985	total 1985	1986-90
Anti-erosion work of which:	1,718	230.4	342.1	335.5	2,626	1,150
-- systems	1,232	230	154.6	148	1,765	800
-- local	486	-	187.5	861	350	

Anti-erosion preservation work will begin in the strongly eroded agricultural areas in the basins of the rivers Arges, Dimbovita, Olt, and Buzau, and in the Plateaus of Transylvania and Moldavia, and will be coordinated with the regulation of torrents in forests and protective woods, with water management, and with territorial systematization. It will be complemented by the implementation of agricultural and soil amelioration measures and anti-erosion agro-technical measures.

Large terraces with grassy inclines will be built on long slopes, and means of irrigation will be provided for them.

Anti-erosional crop rotation systems, with an appropriate crop structure, will be cultivated in strips with grass borders in between to retain water and provide anti-erosion protection.

On slopes, plowing and other agricultural operations may only be done along terrain curves.

On the basis of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's indications, pilot stations have been organized on an area of 70,000 hectares in 34 counties in hilly areas, in which the experience accumulated at the Perieni experimental farm are being applied with positive results. The methods employed there will be extended to all erosion-affected areas.

Agricultural land covered by sand or tending to brackishness will be made usable through land amelioration, particularly through the planting of rice fields, which are envisaged to expand.

4. Preventing and Combating Water Pollution

One of the essential conditions for socioeconomic development is to prevent and combat water, soil, and, in general, environmental pollution.

Our party has always given great attention to this problem. Laws have been adopted, programs established, and considerable financial funds and material means allocated for implementing them. The volume of investments allocated to developing means of preventing and combating pollution increased from 500 million lei in 1970 to almost 1.8 billion lei in 1982, while the number of purification installations increased from 1,470 to 3,600 over the same period.

Due to the fact that some of those installations are not being utilized to capacity, others are commissioned with unjustified delay, and still others can only partially deal with the problem of water purification. Water quality in certain basins is unsatisfactory (Olt, Dimbovnic, Neajlov, Dimbovita, Arges, Trotus, and Mures).

The rapid development of industry, agriculture, and other branches of the national economy, and the development of localities continually increase the need for water.

Limited resources and continuous water utilization impose special measures to ensure appropriate water quantities.

Existing water purification installations shall be utilized with the greatest possible efficiency; improved technologies will be developed for production processes to reduce as much as possible losses of residual matter.

Technologies will be developed and perfected to recover useful materials and residual mud, and to utilize used water and residual matter from the livestock sector for agriculture.

Measures shall be taken to make up for arrears in the construction of water purification stations and to update and expand existing ones in accordance with the quantity and content of used water, and to build new stations, so that all used water can be appropriately purified.

The National Council for Water will supervise more closely all activities and will resolutely act to unflaggingly implement the provisions of the law.

In the concept of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausecu, the implementation of this very important program for agriculture and for the progress of the entire national economy will require a series of political-organizational and technical-economic measures of the nature of a vital political action, and will require the participation of the peasantry, of all village inhabitants, of the working class, of experts, scientists, and of all the people.

1. A national command will be established under the leadership of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, party secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The command will include members of the government Executive Bureau, cadres from the management of ministries and other central bodies, and from mass and civic organizations. The command will oversee the mobilization of means and forces to implement the program concerning the efficient utilization of the entire agricultural area of the country, and the uniform performance of irrigation, drainage, antierosion, and water management operations.

2. Each county will establish commands, led by the first secretaries of county committees, to organize and account for the local implementation of the program provisions.

3. In order to optimally implement this vast program of land amelioration -- an action of a national scope and a basic factor for the new agrarian revolution in Romania -- the entire peasantry and all village inhabitants will be mobilized.

For that purpose, commands will be established in communes, towns, and municipalities who, on the basis of the program issued by the respective party bodies, will mobilize all local material and human resources, and will organize and supervise all activities designed to implement the program on irrigation, drainage, and antierosion, and on increasing and managing the entire land stock.

4. The State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Technical-Material Supply and Control of the Management of Fixed Assets, the Ministry of Finance, and the other economic ministries will secure the necessary material and financial means for enforcing the present program, and will parcel them out each year up to 1985 and over the 1986-90 period.

5. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, the National Council for Water, and the people's councils will take measures to increase the agricultural, primarily arable, area to the level envisaged in the program, to parcel out all the operations envisaged throughout the territory, and to intensify work on technical-economic studies in accordance with the stage of completion of land amelioration and water management projects.

Scientists, professors, and specialists with a vast experience in this area will be involved in such studies in order to identify the most efficient technical solutions that can help improve the quality of work, provide highly productive technologies, reduce consumption of materials, fuel, and energy, and increase labor productivity.

6. The Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, people's councils, joint agro-industrial councils, and state and cooperative agricultural units will efficiently organize and utilize the entire agricultural area of the country and increase its productive potential, and will employ specific technologies and ensure appropriate crop structures on fields that have been irrigated, drained, and treated against erosion.

7. The Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of the Interior will participate in work on extensive irrigation and drainage systems; for that purpose, together with the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry, they will establish the areas, category, and volume of operations that are to be carried out by their teams annually.

8. The Union of Communist Youth will mobilize large masses of young people on extensive national building sites, which will constitute true schools of communist work and education.

9. The party bodies and organizations will fulfill their leading role in all socioeconomic activities, and will pool the efforts of all the communists and all working people in towns and villages to unflaggingly implement the program designed to increase the agricultural and arable area and to carry out irrigation, drainage, and antierosion conservation work. They will take political and organizational measures so that this action proceeds in a spirit of order, discipline, and responsibility for the rational and efficient utilization of material, financial, and manpower resources both in the execution and in the utilization of land amelioration projects.

10. The county, municipal, town, and communal people's councils and collective leadership bodies in the various enterprises will extensively mobilize all the forces and means required to carry out land amelioration, particularly local irrigation and drainage work.

11. The Socialist Democracy and Unity Front and its component mass and civic organizations, such as the National Union of Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Union of Communist Youth, trade unions, and women's organizations, are also responsible for mobilizing the working people to implement the program on the organization and utilization of the entire agricultural area, and to carry out land amelioration work.

12. The press, radio, and television will systematically and extensively publicize the objectives established by the party in the program concerning the organization and utilization of the entire agricultural area and land amelioration, and will devote columns, pages, and special broadcasts to airing valuable initiatives and progressive experiences, so as to rouse the interest and desire of broad masses of working people to participate in this vast national campaign.

The implementation of the provisions of the national program worked out on the initiative and with the direct participation of the party secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, will contribute to considerably increasing the productive potential of the soil, and to realizing better agricultural production, in accordance with the decisions of the 12th party congress and of the RCP national conference.

LAW ON CONTRACTUAL COMMITMENTS PUBLISHED

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["Law on Contractual Commitments"]

[Text] The development of the property of all our people, under conditions of improving the organizational framework of workers democracy and of the masses' direct participation in leading the economy on the basis of the principle of workers self-management and self-administration, requires the further strengthening of the responsibility of the working people and the collective leadership bodies to better manage and utilize all resources and increase economic efficiency and the national income as the only source for socioeconomic progress and for improving the working people's living standard.

For this purpose it is necessary that socialist units be entrusted to the working people in units -- on the basis of a contract -- who as owners of the means of production and, at the same time, as producers and end users of the material and cultural assets, bear full responsibility for the direct and effective leadership of each unit and for the proper management of all material and financial means entrusted to them from the ownership of all our people.

The state, in its function as general administrator of the ownership of all our people, ensures the implementation of the policy of our country's planned socioeconomic development and the control over the method of managing the wealth entrusted to the working people's collectives so that all units are able to carry out their activity on the basis of the economic principles of efficiency and profitability.

To regulate the legal framework of entrusting socialist units to the working people's collectives and of strengthening, on this basis, the prerogatives and responsibilities devolving on them as owners, producers, and end users, the Grand National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Romania adopts the present law.

Chapter I

General Dispositions

Article 1. To strengthen workers self-management and economic-financial administration and increase the responsibility of the working people's collectives, of the collective leadership bodies in enterprises, centrals, ministries, and other central bodies, as well as the responsibility of the executive committees of the counties and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, in developing and defending the ownership of all our people, in judiciously and effectively managing all goods entrusted to them, and in fulfilling the tasks devolving upon them under the national uniform socioeconomic development plan, the contractual commitment is instituted by the present law.

Article 2. The contractual commitment is concluded between:

a) The state in its function as general administrator of the property of all our people -- represented by ministries, central, or local bodies in the subordination of which enterprises and centrals are operating -- and the working people's collective in the given units;

b) The state -- represented upon the authority of the State Council by the prime minister of the government -- and ministries, other central bodies, or executive committees of the county and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

Article 3. On the basis of the contractual commitment between the state and the working people's collectives in enterprises and centrals the patrimony of those units -- part and parcel of the property of all our people -- are entrusted to the working personnel to directly exercise their prerogatives and responsibilities stemming from the working people's function as owners, producers, and end users.

The contractual commitment establishes the obligations and responsibilities of each working people's collective concerning the maintenance and development of the unit entrusted to them, the proper management of the material and financial means, and the fulfillment of plan tasks in order to achieve a higher efficiency that will ensure that all expenses from incomes will be fully covered, that the units are able to create their own funds, and that they may participate, to a greater extent, in meeting the general needs of our economy.

Article 4. The contractual commitment between the state and ministries, other central bodies, or executive committees of the counties and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, in their role as administrators of socialist units under their subordination, establishes their obligation to constantly act to use with maximal efficiency the given technical-productive units, better utilize resources, introduce new products and advanced technologies, ensure supplies and product sales, increase export efficiency, completely fulfill plan tasks upon schedule, and defend and develop the units entrusted to the working people active in them.

Article 5. The working people's councils in enterprises and centrals are obligated to establish the necessary measures aimed at managing with maximum efficiency the units entrusted to them, at applying the provisions of the contractual commitment to the letter, at ensuring technical, economic, and organizational conditions to fulfill the plan in all sectors.

Along with the discussion -- by the working people's councils and in the general meetings of the working people in enterprises and centrals -- on the implementation of the provisions of the uniform national plan and of the budget of incomes and expenses, a periodical analysis shall also be made of how the obligations and responsibilities under the contractual commitment have been honored and measures shall be worked out to manage units with maximum efficiency.

At ministries and other central bodies, as well as at the county committees and the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, the analysis of how the provisions of the contractual commitment are being implemented will be carried out in the managerial councils and in executive committees, respectively, by taking into consideration the conclusions and decisions adopted by the general meetings in enterprises and in centrals subordinate to them.

Article 6. When employed in a socialist unit, each working man shall sign an individual commitment including the obligations devolving on him under the contractual commitment so as to commendably fulfill the production tasks, observe the technological and labor discipline norms, make better use of machines and equipment and all fixed assets, effectively use raw and other materials, fuels and energy, and increase product quality; it will also include the obligation to constantly struggle to apply and strictly respect the party decisions and the country's laws.

The ministers, other leaders of central or local bodies, general directors of centrals, and directors of enterprises will sign an individual commitment whereby they assume the responsibility to manage and administer the units entrusted to them, manage material and financial means with maximum efficiency, and strictly apply the party decisions and laws.

Article 7. The contents of the contractual commitment for enterprises, centrals, ministries, other central bodies and executive committees of the counties or the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, as well as the contents of individual commitments shall be approved by State Council decree.

Chapter II

The Conclusion of the Contractual Commitment and the Obligations and Responsibilities of the Sides

Section I

The Contractual Commitment Between the State and the Working People's Collectives in Enterprises and Centrals

Article 8. The contractual commitment between the state and the working people's collectives in enterprises and centrals shall include the obligations devolving on working personnel to ensure the proper management and development of the units entrusted to them on the basis of the principles of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration. The contract will mainly aim to:

a) Use the material and financial means entrusted to them with maximum efficiency; completely fulfill plan tasks; introduce technical progress and improve product quality; cut back on raw and other materials and fuels and energy, and use reusable materials to a greater extent; ensure supplies and the sale of products; increase export efficiency, the profitability of all products and services, and, on this basis, ensure the self-financing of overall activity;

b) Increase labor productivity more rapidly than remuneration, so as to ensure both the necessary funds for an increase in remuneration and the resources for covering the state's general expenses;

c) Judiciously make use of the labor force, employ the least possible working personnel, improve the professional training of working personnel, and strictly respect labor discipline and order;

d) Use one's own funds and other financial funds only in conformity with the provisions of the plan and the budget of incomes and expenses and by strictly respecting legal dispositions;

e) Develop the given unit, pay back funds received from society, create other funds envisaged by law, and participate to a greater extent in society's general technical progress.

The contractual commitment on distributing the property of the central shall include both the obligations devolving on the working personnel, so as to ensure its proper management and development, and those of the property self-managed by the component units without a juridical entity, as well as obligations concerning the coordination, guidance, control, and assistance of the activity carried out by subordinate enterprises.

Article 9. The working people's council is directly responsible for working out measures needed to judiciously manage given property, to make use with maximum efficiency of the overall technical-productive potential in units, and to fulfill all obligations included in the contractual commitment toward the state.

The executive bureau of the working people's councils, in its capacity as collective manager of the given property entrusted to it in conformity with the contractual commitment, shall ensure that the decisions of the working people's councils are fulfilled and shall be directly responsible for the necessary measures taken that are aimed at using material and financial means by strictly respecting their designation established in the plan and the budget of incomes and expenses, and by respecting legal dispositions.

The enterprise director and, as the case may be, the general manager of the central or the chairman of the executive bureau of the working people's council assume -- through an individual commitment -- direct responsibility for the management of the overall property of the given unit and for applying the necessary measures to fulfill plan tasks, strengthen order and discipline at each work place, respect the party decisions and the country's laws, and fulfill all obligations included in the contractual commitment to the letter.

The working people's council, its executive bureau, the enterprise director, as well as the general manager of the central, are responsible to the working people's general meetings -- the supreme forum of owners and producers -- for the manner in which the property is managed, and for the fulfillment of all obligations devolving upon the working people's collectives under the contractual commitment.

The general meeting of the working people shall examine -- on the basis of the report by the working people's council -- how the provisions of the contractual commitment are being implemented and shall establish the necessary measures aimed at more firmly applying the principles of workers self-management and economic-financial self-administration and the socialist principles of remuneration, and at increasing economic efficiency.

Article 10. As producers, owners, and end users, the working people are responsible for the direct and effective leadership of the given unit, for maintaining, developing, and defending property, for judiciously managing it, and for the economic results achieved.

Each working man has the right and duty to express his opinion on all questions concerning the proper progress of the activity, improving it, concerning the work performed by the leadership bodies, and the right to participate directly in formulating, adopting, and implementing decisions. The newly employed working people hold the status of associate members of the collective and enjoy the right to a consultative vote. In keeping with their participation in fulfilling the plan tasks and with the economic-financial results achieved, the working people benefit from all rights envisaged by law for their work performed.

The executive bureau of the working people's council is obligated to ensure the necessary conditions so that the plan tasks are fulfilled and so that the working personnel may fully benefit from remuneration and the other rights established by law.

Article 11. The ministry or the central or local body that has concluded the contractual commitment as a representative of the state is responsible for resolving general problems concerning the formulation and fulfillment of plan tasks, as well as for the guidance and control of the management of the property entrusted to the working people in the contractual commitment.

Section II

The Contractual Commitment Between the State and Ministries and Other Central Bodies or Executive Committees of County Councils or the Bucharest Municipal People's Council.

Article 12. The contractual commitment between the state and ministry or another central body, as well as the contractual commitment between the state and the executive committee of the county Council or the Bucharest Municipal People's Council, establishes the obligations and responsibilities devolving upon the ministries or the other central or local bodies in their capacity as administrators of the property of subordinated units, with regard to:

(a) Using the technical-productive potential of all subordinate units with maximum efficiency and leading their economic activity according to plan;

(b) Making better use of material resources, introducing new products and advanced technologies, completely using production capacities, judiciously managing resources, cutting back on consumption, and increasing the degree of utilizing reusable materials;

(c) Increasing labor productivity, improving product quality and competitiveness and services, as well as their profitability and the efficiency of exports in order to constantly strengthen economic-financial self-administration in all subordinated units;

(d) Rationally and effectively making use of the labor force, coordinating the activity of organizing the production process and work, and the activity of cadres and of improving the professional training of working personnel;

(e) Organizing and carrying out necessary control in all subordinated units and establishing the necessary measures aimed at eliminating noted shortcomings, strengthening order, and discipline in each unit.

Article 13. The managerial council of the ministry or another central body, that is, the executive committee of the county or the Bucharest Municipal People's Council -- as a whole and as concerns each separate member -- is directly responsible for the fulfillment of obligations assumed under the contractual commitment concluded in conformity with Article 12.

Article 14. The minister, the leader of the central body, or the chairman of the executive committee of the county or the Bucharest Municipal People's Council assume -- on the basis of the individual commitment -- direct responsibility for the implementation of party and state policy in the field of activity they coordinate; they are responsible for the fulfillment of the plan tasks, for strengthening self-management and self-administration in all units subordinated to the given body and for the application of the party decisions and country's laws to the letter.

Chapter III

Final Dispositions

Article 15. The provisions of the present law are appropriately applied to state institutions.

Article 16. The working personnel employed in units when the contractual commitment is being concluded shall sign the individual commitment within 30 days from the date the contract was concluded.

Article 17. The newly employed working personnel are obligated to work in the given unit at least 5 years under the conditions envisaged in the contractual commitment. In that period the working personnel will have the status of associate member of the working collective.

The socialist units are obligated to ensure the professional training of associate members, as well as the improvement of their professional training in keeping with their qualification and their rights stipulated by the law.

Associate members receive 50 percent of the sum due to them from the profit sharing fund while the difference will be deposited into the savings bank in their name bound for 5 years after which time it well be released.

If associate members leave the given unit on their own accord and without any justification, or because the work contract was cancelled for reasons for which they are responsible and before the 5 years are over, they are obligated to pay back the expenses made by the given unit for their professional training, as well as the other expenses the unit made free of charge for them during the respective period; similarly, associate members lose their right to the deposit in the savings bank referred to in the former paragraph.

After the 5-year period is over, the associate members become members with full rights, a status which enables them to elect and be elected to the collective leadership bodies; the leadership personnel will be recruited only from among the members enjoying full rights.

CEAUSESCU ARRIVES IN ETHIOPIA, BEGINS TALKS

Welcomed by Mengistu

AU121837 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, AGERPRES 12/7/1983 -- In the afternoon of July 12 Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu arrived in Addis Ababa, the first stage of the new visit the Romanian head of state is paying to Africa.

This visit is expected to be full of deeply significant moments in the ample chronicle of the friendly links between Romania and the African states, of mutually advantageous cooperation underlain by fully equal rights, mutual esteem and understanding, by joint aspirations after peace, independence and progress. The residents of Addis Ababa festively welcomed the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people. Thousands upon thousands of inhabitants of the Ethiopian capital present at the airport warmly welcomed President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

At the foot at the presidential plane's steps, the distinguished guests were welcomed by Mengistu Haile Mariam and Withro Webache-Bash. The two heads of state friendly shook hands and embraced each other. President Nicolae Ceausescu introduced then the members of the Romanian official delegation accompanying him on this visit.

The national anthems of Romania and Ethiopia were played. A 21-gun salute was fired.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu together with President Mengistu Haile Mariam and Withro Webache-Bash left the airport by special automobiles escorted by motorcyclists for the national palace, the residence reserved for the Romanian guests during their Ethiopian sojourn.

Talks With Mengistu

AU121859 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, AGERPRES 12/7/1983 -- On Tuesday, July 12, official talks started between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, president of Romania, together with Elena Ceausescu, and Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, chairman of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, commander in chief of the Revolutionary Army of Socialist Ethiopia, together with Withro Webache-Bash.

The talks are an opportunity for an exchange of information on the stage of socio-economic development in the two countries and of opinions on the current stage of the Romanian-Ethiopian relations, on the ways and means of promoting them in future, as well as on international questions of mutual interest.

Analysing the development of the Romanian-Ethiopian relations, the two party and state leaders highlighted the continuous strengthening of friendship, solidarity and cooperation between their parties, countries and peoples and expressed their satisfaction at the development of the relations between Romania and Ethiopia on the political, economic and cultural planes, in the spirit of the agreements and understandings adopted during the summit talks of 1978. The setting up of the Joint Romanian-Ethiopian Governmental Commission was assessed as a positive factor and emphasis was placed on the need for that commission to make a more important contribution to the development of the Romanian-Ethiopian relations. Both sides were highly appreciative of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia, of their role in the development of the Romanian-Ethiopian relations.

Within this framework, the wish was expressed to further the exchange of experience, the consultations on bilateral and international questions of common concern.

Starting from the fact that the trade exchanges and the economic cooperation are domains of utmost importance for the development of collaboration between the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam were for stepping up the efforts made for the diversification and increase of the volume of commercial exchanges, for convenanting long-term economic cooperation ventures, which should turn to better account the existing possibilities, give stability and open large prospects to the relations between Romania and Ethiopia.

The conviction was expressed that the development of the relations of friendship and cooperation in the political, economic, technico-scientific and cultural domains between Romania and Ethiopia served the interests of the two countries and peoples, making at the same time an important contribution to the strengthening of the collaboration and solidarity of the developing countries, of the policies of peace, national independence and understanding among all the states and peoples of the world.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, esteem and mutual understanding, in the spirit of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Socialist Ethiopia.

Lays Wreath at Memorial

AU121842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1755 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 12/7/1983 -- July 12 in the afternoon Romania's president Nicolae Ceasescu laid a floral wreath at the Victory Memorial in Addis Ababa. The ceremony was attended by Elena Ceausescu. Also present were Gheorghe Oprea, Stefan Andrei, Vasile Pungan and other Romanian officials.

Nicolae Ceausescu was accompanied by Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council, by Withro Webache-Bash, and by other Ethiopian officials.

Upon the arrival of the two heads of state a military guard presented arms.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and the members of the Romanian delegation observed a moment's silence in memory of the Ethiopian militants killed on duty.

The wreath laying ceremony at the Victory Memorial was viewed by numerous citizens of Addis Ababa who received the distinguished messengers of the Romanian people with warm empathy.

Toasts Mengistu at Dinner

AU121947 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Addis Ababa, AGERPRES 12/7/1983 -- President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu attended an official dinner given in their honour by Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam on Tuesday evening.

Participating were Romanian and Ethiopian officials.

Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam and President Nicolae Ceausescu proposed toasts which were listened to with special attention and punctuated with live applause by the audience.

The dinner passed in an atmosphere of warm cordiality and friendship.

Ethiopian Media Coverage

For Ethiopian media coverage of the visit to Ethiopia by President Ceausescu, see the Ethiopia subsection of the East Africa section of the 13 July Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU TO VISIT ZAMBIA AT THE END OF JUL

AU121840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1810 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 12/7/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of Romania, will pay, together with Elena Ceausescu, an official visit of friendship to the Republic of Zambia, at the invitation of Dr Kenneth D. Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party, president of the Republic of Zambia, and of Mme Betty Kaunda, in the last decade of July, 1983.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES LEBANESE PRESIDENT'S ENVOY

AU071617 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1357 GMT 7 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 7/7/1983 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, president of Romania, received Sami Marun, chairman of the National Council for Foreign Economic Relations of Lebanon, special envoy of Lebanon's president, Amin al-Jumayyil, in Neptun resort, on July 7.

Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs, attended the interview.

The guest conveyed President Nicolae Ceausescu a message for the president of Lebanon, cordial wishes of good health and success in his activity. The special envoy of Lebanon's president showed that he had the mission to express profound thanks and the high appreciation of the government of his country for the permanent assistance Romania, the Romanian head of state granted to the efforts made for the just settlement of the situation in Lebanon, for conditions to be provided for the Lebanese people to live in peace and quiet, to reconstruct the country, to freely decide their destinies, without any outside interference.

During the interview, satisfaction was expressed at the fine relations of friendship and collaboration established between Romania and Lebanon and the wish was expressed to further work for the expansion and consolidation of these relations, to the benefit of both peoples, of the cause of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

Empowered by President Amin al-Jumayyil, the guest reported on the developments in Lebanon and the Middle East and expounded the concerns of his country's government for the just durable settlement of the situation in that zone.

President Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that at present the unconditional withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon, the reconciliation and collaboration of the Lebaneses political and social forces should be achieved to guarantee the national unity, independence and sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, and no foreign interference in its domestic affairs.

The interview passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

CEAUSESCU MEETS USSR CHESS CHAMPION KARPOV

AU091328 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1200 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 9/7/1983 -- Romania's President Nicolae Ceausescu received on July 9 international grand master Anatoliy Karpov of the Soviet Union, world chess champion, now on a visit to Romania as guest of the Romanian Chess Foundation.

During the talk on the occasion emphasis was placed on the good relations established between Romania and the Soviet Union in the sports movement and on the important role of international competitions, of the exchanges in sports, which contributes to strengthening the friendship, understanding and collaboration among peoples.

The interview proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT RECEIVES AMBASSADOR'S CREDENTIALS

AU091329 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1205 GMT 9 Jul 83

[Text] Rome, AGERPRES 9/7/1983 -- An exchange of messages between Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu and Sandro Pertini, president of the Republic of Italy, took place on the occasion of the presentation of credentials to the Italian head of state by the new Romanian ambassador in Rome, Ion Constantinescu.

During the talk on the occasion, views were exchanged on the state of Romanian-Italian relations. President Pertini expressed his satisfaction at the good relations between the two countries in every domain and the wish to see them further developed. The Italian head of state also reasserted his wish to visit Romania, thus answering the invitation extended by President Nicolae Ceausescu.

BRIEFS

TRADE AGREEMENT WITH VIETNAM -- Bucharest AGERPRES 28/6/1983 -- A protocol on goods exchanges and payments for 1983 was signed at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation on June 28 between the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. [Text] [Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1345 GMT 28 Jun 83 AU]

ENVOY DRULOVIC RECEIVED BY GROMYKO IN MOSCOW

Reception 12 Jul

AU121507 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1407 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Moscow, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- Andrey Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and minister of foreign affairs, today received Milojko Drulovic, Yugoslav ambassador in the USSR.

In a lengthy conversation that passed in a friendly atmosphere, they discussed certain questions on the further development of Yugoslav-Soviet relations and current problems of the international situation connected with those of peace, detente, and disarmament.

Gromyko and Drulovic expressed their pleasure at the development of Yugoslav-Soviet cooperation.

TASS Account

For a Moscow TASS account of Gromyko's meeting with Ambassador Drulovic, see the Eastern Europe section of the 13 July Soviet Union DAILY REPORT.

CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF DEPARTS FOR HUNGARY

LD101659 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1602 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 10 (TANJUG) -- The chief of General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, Col-Gen Petar Gracanin, left today, Sunday for a visit to the Armed Forces of the People's Republic of Hungary as head of a delegation of the Yugoslav People's Army.

During the visit to the neighboring friendly country General Gracanin and the delegation members will visit some units and institutions of the Hungarian Armed Forces.

General Gracanin will discuss with his hosts further development of relations and cooperation between Hungarian and Yugoslav Armed Forces.

SPILJAK ADDRESSES MESSAGE TO YASIR 'ARAFAT

LD121443 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- Mika Spiljak, president of the SFRY Presidency, has sent Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, a message in reply to a recent message from the Palestinian leader.

The message stresses the importance of the preservation of PLO unity, and also the unity of Arab countries, for the successful struggle of the Palestinian people, which deserves the fullest international support, to attain an equitable and lasting solution of the Palestinian question and the Middle East crisis.

MOJSOV HOLDS TALKS WITH CYPRIOT FOREIGN MINISTER

Discussions Begin 11 Jul

AU111835 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1814 GMT 11 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 11 Jul (TANJUO) -- Official talks between Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Nikolaos Rolandhis, minister of foreign affairs of Cyprus, began in Belgrade today. The two ministers exchanged opinions on the current international situation, with special reference to the problems that burden the world, such as disarmament, East-West relations, and the Middle East crisis.

Stressing the talks today as a significant continuation of the dialogue between the Yugoslav and Cypriot personalities, the two sides highly assessed the results and the messages of the Seventh Summit of Nonaligned Countries in New Delhi. The talks of the two ministers and their associates were a good opportunity for the Cypriot foreign minister to inform his hosts about the development of the situation in Cyprus. In this context, they discussed the possibilities and prospects of the intercommunal talks of the two Cyprus communities under the auspices of the United Nations and the possibility of its involvement in solving existing problems.

The Yugoslav side repeated its principled position on the just and lasting solution to the Cyprus problem on the principles of preserving the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity, and nonalignment of the Republic of Cyprus. In the part of the talks on European problems, they discussed the Madrid meeting of the CSCE, and both sides noted with pleasure that signs are present that this significant conference may conclude soon. The talks of the two delegations are continuing tomorrow, and special attention will be paid to the development of bilateral relations.

Talks With Spiljak, Dragan

LD122225 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1656 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG) — Yugoslavia today (Tuesday) reiterated its stand on a solution to the Cyprus problem based on the preservation of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, unity and non-aligned status of the Republic of Cyprus and in keeping with the UN resolution and the Seventh Non-aligned Summit decisions.

The Yugoslav stand was reiterated by Presidency of Yugoslavia President Mika Spiljak during the talks with Cypriot Foreign Minister Nikolaos Rolandhis, who is on an official visit to Yugoslavia.

During the exchange of views on international issues, Rolandhis informed Spiljak about the Cyprus problem at this point and his government's efforts to deal with it.

Both sides assessed relations between the two countries as developing successfully and stated that possibilities exist for further promoting and expanding them.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Cyprus was in the focus of today's meeting between Yugoslav Vice-Premier Zvone Dragan and Nikolaos Rolandhis. During the meeting particular attention was devoted to questions of economic cooperation and possibilities for its further promotion.

Talks Conclude

LD122125 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1940 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, July 12 (TANJUG) -- The recent Belgrade 6th UNCTAD has made possible resumption of the North-South dialogue and search for proper solutions to the burning international economic problems.

The above was the joint evaluation made by Lazar Mojsov, Yugoslavia's federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Nikolaos Rolandhis, Cyprus' minister of foreign affairs, at their closing talks here today (Tuesday).

Mojsov and Rolandhis laid stress on the role of Europe's non-aligned and neutral countries at the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) and on the importance of the widest international coming to understanding at that gathering.

The two ministers today paid special attention to overall relations between Yugoslavia and Cyprus, saying they have favourably developed in the past period. In the field of bilateral economic relations, there are possibilities for enriching long-term cooperation, it was particularly emphasized.

Minister Rolandhis invited Secretary Mojsov to visit Cyprus. His invitation was accepted with pleasure. Nikolaos Rolandhis is ending his three-day visit to Yugoslavia tomorrow.

MARKOVIC CHAIRS LCY CC PRESIDIUM MEETING 12 JUL

LD121944 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1708 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium today held a session in Belgrade under the chairmanship of Dragoslav Markovic. It was announced that the Presidium discussed problems related to the LC's activity in the area of ideological and theoretical work. It was especially emphasized that the LC's organizations and organs should still more actively and in an organized manner become engaged in a more thorough analysis of the problems of social consciousness, the development of socialist self-managing commitments of the working people, and a systematic Marxist education of Communists.

Stronger stimulation of Marxist and theoretical creativity was also discussed. The complexity of new problems that we are facing in our development today also dictates the need for an original enrichment of our Marxist findings. The problems of our revolutionary practice have again very clearly appeared as problems of theoretical consciousness. We must also constantly enrich our own Marxist analysis of the essential processes that are taking place in the development of production forces and class, social, national, international, and other relations in the contemporary world. All creative forces of the LCY and our society should be brought together and in an organized manner directed toward the analysis and overcoming of these problems. In this connection, several tasks of the LC's basic organizations and organs, commissions for ideological work, Marxist centers and political schools were pointed out.

The Presidium decided that the next session of the LCY Central Committee will be held on 25 July. This session will determine the LC's tasks in the implementation of the program of economic stabilization.

The session also considered some other questions concerning normal activity of the Presidium, the announcement said.

FEC DECISIONS ON ECONOMIC STABILIZATION

LD121324 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- The Federal Executive Council (FEC) -- at today's session, chaired by Zvone Dragan -- approved draft changes in the resolution on the country's socioeconomic development in 1983, on the basis of the report on the implementation of this year's resolution and on the basis of the May analysis and of the discussion in the Yugoslav Assembly.

To carry out a policy of economic stabilization, it is further proposed to restrict general and joint expenditures so that the revenue of sociopolitical communities can increase this year by only 11 percent, and by 13 percent in the case of the self-management interest communities of social activities, compared with the resources attained during the previous year. In the FEC assessment, the material possibilities for our society this year do not allow a higher growth of general and joint expenditures.

The FEC also approved the draft decision regarding changes in the decision concerning establishment of the estimated payment and foreign currency balance sheet of Yugoslavia this year and the draft decision concerning changes and additions to the decisions on the objectives and tasks of joint money issue and monetary policy and the joint foundations of our credit policy. A draft decision on changing and supplementing the decision on our joint foreign currency policy was adopted as well.

The FEC also discussed a report on present activities regarding the changes and additions of the Yugoslav social plan and noted that the present work method on changes to the plan has to be modified. In this context it prepared appropriate decisions and regulations, including a draft law on changes to be made to the law on the foundations of the systems of social plannning and on the social plan of Yugoslavia. All these documents will be placed before the Yugoslav Assembly for discussion and adoption. Consultations have already been carried out about them in the Yugoslav Assembly and other federal institutions and with the appropriate organs in the republics and provinces. The substance is that changes and additions are to be made to the Yugoslav social plan for the period between 1981 and 1985 in the next year and in 1985 by adopting annual resolutions, proceeding strictly from the reduced material possibilities of our society and in order to implement consistently the first stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization. It is envisaged that other planning factors, too, should carry out a review of the current medium-term plans on the same basis and in keeping with their constitutional and legal powers and obligations.

PHASES OF STABILIZATION DISCUSSED BY COMMISSION

LD121514 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1157 GMT 12 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Jul (TANJUG) -- According to an announcement by the Federal Secretariat for Information, the first session of the Commission for the Elaboration of the Implementation Plan of the Long-term Program of Economic Stabilization, chaired by Milka Planinc, was held last night.

An agreement was reached on how to tackle the specific arrangements and positions contained in the documents by the Commission of the Federal Social Councils for the Problems of Economic Stabilization.

As stressed at the session, the plan to implement the long-term economic stabilization program, the draft of which was discussed at this session, must contain clearly defined tasks, leaders, and deadlines for their implementation.

In view of the extent of the tasks stemming from the complex nature of economic stabilization and numerous problems with both current policy and development policy, the plan envisages implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization in two stages. During the first stage, which covers the period up to the end of this year, several urgent measures will be passed that should halt the negative trends in economic developments, should create the conditions for revival of production -- and to increase exports further -- and should also facilitate the payment of our obligations to foreign countries, remove the causes of internal illiquidity, slow the growth of prices, and the like. Some of these measures will be passed as early as the summer period. During this stage, the necessary adaptation of our economic system to the conditions of economic stabilization will be carried out as well. This implies certain changes in the area of our economic relations with foreign countries, expanded reproduction, the taxation system, the credit-monetary system, in the price and planning systems, and the like. All the elements of development policy next year will be laid down during this phase as well.

In the second phase of the implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization, which encompasses the period starting in 1984, work will continue on the improvement of our economic system. Also, the elements of a long-term development strategy will be worked out in order to change the existing economic structure. This should facilitate greater use of our own sources of energy, raw materials, and other potentials, and create conditions for us to be able to rely more on our own resources, on the gradual normalization of internal trends and relations in our social reproduction, and on an improvement in the international economic position of Yugoslavia.

It was stressed especially that implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization requires an active and organized attitude by all economic factors in our society. This presupposes that, following the adoption of the final document concerning the long-term program of economic stabilization in the SFRY Assembly, all sociopolitical communities, organizations of associated labor, and their associations, self-management interest communities, banks, and all other work environments will work out their own plans toward implementing economic stabilization.

When the Federal Executive Council accepts this plan, which is expected to happen at its 14 July session, this plan will be placed before the SFRY Assembly, together with the concluding document on the long-term program of economic stabilization.